In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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SHAN, KARENNI STATES, WA AREA INCORPORATED AS BURMESE TERRITORY

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF TRIPARTITE PACT FINDS AXIS STRONG

Ambassador Stahmer States 3-Power Treaty Is Cornerstone of New Order

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

Enemies Incur Unproportionately Huge Losses for Insignificant Gains

Since the conclusion of the Tripartitie Pact exactly three years ago today, the position of the Axis Powers has been strengthened and consolidated to a degree which will enable them to plunge onward to final victory, declared Ambassador H. G. Stahmer in an interview granted to a reporter of the Tokyo Shimbun Sunday.

He stated that the Tripartite Treaty "is destined to be the cornerstone of a new world structure," and that "the Duce's liberation and the continuation of his struggle at our side will stand out in history as a monument testifying to the faith and loyalty of the Powers united in the Tripartite Pact."

The interview follows:

Question: Mr. Ambassador, exactly three years ago you had an important share in the conclusion ot the Tripartite Pact. What is your view on the present role of this Pact in the light of the events of the past year and especially of the recent development in Italy?

Answer: The third year of the Tripartite Pact, besides many successes, had also some difficult moments in store for Japan, Germany and Italy. We had known from the very outset that in a world-wide conflagration which will decide the course of centuries, final victory would have to be won in hard battles. We had counted on difficulties from the start.

Cornerstone of World

The manner, however, in which these difficulties were overcome has greatly strengthened our unshakable faith in our historical task. Today more than ever we are therefore convinced that our Pact for a very long time to come is destined to be the cornerstone of a new world structure. A worldwide alliance of nations such as this could never be endangered by a handful of antiquated and corrupt courtiers and drawing-room generals.

It was not Italy who deserted the Tripartite Pact but rather a small group of irresponsible selfish schemers. Badoglio's treason was not Italy's treason. True Italy, that is the Italy of the Tripartite Pact, the Italy of honor today as before rallies round the great historical figure of Benito Mussolini. The Duce's liberation and the continuation of his struggle at our side will stand out in history as a monument testifying to the faith and loyalty of the Powers united in the Tripartite Pact.

The sinister plans of our enemies who had already felt certain of a bloodless triumphant march to Rome were shattered to pieces against this solid monument of faith and trust. Today we know from captured documents that General Eisenhower, according to a carefully prepared time-table, was to make his solemn entry into Rome on September 16, and intended to exchange greetings from there with Roosevelt. On the same day Mussolini was to arrive in Washingon. Things have turned out differently, in fact very differently. Once again our initiative was quicker and more effective than that of our enemies. Once again the enemy had to adapt his plans to our decisions.

Weak Spot Eliminated

When drawing up a balance of the dramatic events of the past weeks, one will, on the whole, come to the conclusion that a weak spot in the front of the Tripartite Powers has been radically eliminated, a disturbing element of insecurity removed and that in Italy as well as in the Balkans a clear and unequivocal situation was created.

Just as a young strong body which has been overtaken by some illness is stronger than ever before after conquering the virus and becomes immune against similar attacks in the future, thus the Tripartite Pact as an organic whole emerged from the trial of the last weeks, is strengthened and armed against any further attack from within. All that was young and healthy and promising in Italy has remained on our side while the poisonous germs of disease have been

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3-Power Pact Anniversary Hailed By Mitsuru Toyama

Noted Patriot Places Unlimited Confidence in Germany's Latent Strength—Claims Mussolini's Rescue Was Big Blow to Enemy Powers

Mitsuru Toyama is not only the greatest national and patriotic leader of Japan today, but is also a unique and unparalleled personality whose existence has an important significance in the Empire under the present wartime condition. It is therefore with keen attention that his every act or word is watched by the people of Japan, as well as by our allies in East Asia, the Axis Powers, neutral countries and even enemy nations.

With the aim of hearing his views on the current world situation, a staff member of the Nippon Times called at the Toyama residence yesterday to interview this great man who has played a vital role in the Empire's progress through the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras. He is now 89 years old, but he does not look his age. His eyes are bright and his face radiates good health. His modest attitude and manner put the visitor at ease and made him feel that he was indeed welcome.

Mr. Mitsuru Toyama

Mr. Toyama evidenced much concern over the conditions of Japanese subjects detained in various enemy countries, and revealed his wide knowledge on the subject during the interview.

The great nationalist neither smokes nor drinks. It may be on that account that despite his advanced age his eyesight is unimpaired and his sense of hearing keen. Because of his brilliant past he is a man of historical signifiiance, but he sat quietly, and smilingly answered the interviewer's questions. He made the caller feel as though he was speaking to an old friend.

The representative of the Nippon Times has interviewed Bernard Shaw and many other personalities of the west in the past, but none have made him feel so much at ease as Mr. Toyama did. Therein is seen the "depth" of his personality or the greatness of his character.

With the anniversary of the Tripartite Pact here Mr. Toyama was asked to give a message to the people of Germany, our great ally. Slowly and quietly he spoke in his pleasant voice, as follows:

"Germany is the strongest nation in Europe. The United States and Britain planned to smash Italy first and then concentrate on Germany and Japan. But Germany will further reveal her real strength. As for Japan, not only is she a nation who has no parallel in the whole world, but furthermore, she is an Empire ruled by the Tenno. Therefore, the longer the war continues and the fiercer it becomes, the more firmly will the Empire be united and the more determined will she be to punish the injustice and imperialism of the United States and Britain.

"Italy has been reconstructed by Benito Mussolini to a certain extent. The time has come for the Italian leader to realize his ideals with greater success.

"Chancellor Adolf Hitler's brilliant strategy of rescuing Il Duce must have come as a big blow to the United States and Britain.

"Germany and Japan must cooperate firmly to defeat the United States and Britain—the nations that are shamelessly repeating the vicious mistakes of the past—to save the people of the world from carnage and to enable them to enjoy permanent happiness."

WICHIT GIVEN POST OF ENVOY TO TOKYO, SUCCEEDING DIREK

Ambassadorial Change Made to Strengthen Japanese-Thai Relations

SIGNIFICANT SHIFT

T. Thamrong Nawasawat Is Selected Thailand's New Foreign Minister

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, September 25.—Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit Wathakan was appointed Ambassador to Japan on September 24. He replaces Ambassador Nai Direk Jaiyanama.

This ambassadorial change was made as a move to strengthen further the cooperation between Japan and Thailand at a time when it is realized that both countries who are jointly conducting the War of Greater East Asia which has now entered a decisive stage, should work together in the closest possible manner.

Mr. Wichit will be succeeded by Justice Minister T. Thamrong Nawasawat.

Ambassador Direk, it has been decided, will take the place of Mr. Thamrong in the Justice Ministry.

The new Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Wichit, is 46 years old. After studying in France he joined the Foreign Office and was in Paris for a long time as a staff member of the Thai Legation there.

Returning home from France, he was appointed as the Director of the Art Bureau.

When the Phya Phahon Cabinet was formed, he was given the post of Minister without Portfolio.

Subsequently he was Foreign Vice-Minister and concurrently Director of the Publicity Bureau.

In June last year he became Foreign Minister and has since been a loyal and efficient helper of Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram.

Mr. Wichit has made a great contribution toward the bolstering of the structure of cooperation between Japan and Thailand, as he was closely associated with the conclusion of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, Thailand's recognition of the National Government of China, and the incorporation of two Shan States and four Malai States into Thai territory.

It is also recalled that he came to Japan last month to return Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki's visit to Thailand. In this respect he has further strengthened Japanese-Thailand relations.

INDEPENDENCE FETED BY PEOPLE OF BURMA

Celebrations Now Being Held All Over Country for Period Of One Week

RANGOON IN FESTIVE ARRAY

Resolutions of Thanks to Field-Marshal Terauchi, Lieutenant-General Kawabe Passed

Domei

RANGOON, September 25.—All Burma today began celebrating her independence and the responsibility independent Burma has assumed for bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion in cooperation with Japan.

The celebrations for which the Burmese Government had been making elaborate preparations ever since Burma became independent on August 1 will last for a week.

The first day of celebrations for independence and victory started at 9 a.m. with ceremonies simultaneously held in cities and towns and 45,000 villages throughout the country.

The crowds, flushed with joy, gave a fresh demonstration of their sense of gratitude to Japan for the step that suddenly opened opportunity before Burma as an independent State, and adopted resolutions making it clear to the world that each and every national of independent Burma is in grim resolution to beat and crush the common enemies of Greater East Asia, America and Britain.

Joy in Rangoon

Rangoon, capital of Burma, was jubilant as never before.

That it was so was but natural. Had not the dream of a Burma for Burmese, which had been dreamt by the Burmese ever since Britain had come into their country 100 years before, been made a reality overnight?

The center of activity was the place where the leaders of the Burmese Government, leading Japanese in the Burmese capital, and representatives of countries which have accorded official recognition to independent Burma gathered in honor of the occasion.

Branches of the sort of olive tree that has been symbolic of victory to the Burmese from olden times were much in evidence about the place of the ceremony.

A large Burmese national flag, which had been made by 25 Burmese girls, went up a tall flag staff at the entrance to the place.

This was the signal for the start of the celebration.

The Declaration of Independence, and the document declaring war on America and Britain were read.

Resolutions of thanks to Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces in the Southern Regions, and Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Burma Area, were passed.

Offer Prayers

Then all present offered prayers to the spirits of Japanese and Burmese soldiers who were killed in the War of Greater East Asia.

Resolutions of thanks to Japan, Germany, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Croatia, and other countries which have recognized independent Burma were proposed, and adopted amidst resounding appause.

Then the assemblage prayed silently that the Philippines and India might acquire their independence soon.

Here another resolution was passed. It was one pledging the Burmese people to make every sacrifice for the sake of conclusive victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

This resolution was flashed to the rest of the world immediately upon its passage.

Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, acting for the Japanese Government, offered congratu-

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The territories incorporated into Burma under the Treaty signed by Japan and Burma Saturday are shown in black.

Epochal Treaty Signed At Rangoon Saturday

BURMA SOLIDIFIED

Nation Now Resolutely Determined to Fight Out War To the Finish

A significant treaty in the history of Japanese-Burmese relations for the incorporation as territories of Burma of the Shan States, excluding the two States of Kentung and Mong Pan, whose incorporation into Thailand has already been recognized, the Karenni States and the Wa Region was signed on Saturday at Rangoon, it was announced by the Board of Information Sunday at 5 p.m.

It is provided in the treaty that Japan will cease the administration of the above-mentioned territories within 90 days from the date of coming into force of the treaty.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

Negotiations have been going on for some time between Japan and Burma concerning the incorporation as territories of Burma of the Shan States, excluding the two States of Kentung and Mong Pan, whose incorporation into Thailand has previously been recognized, the Karenni States and the Wa Region. Satisfactory agreement having been reached on the draft "Treaty between Japan and Burma concerning the territories of Burma in the Shan and other regions," the treaty was signed at Rangoon on September 25 between the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan, Mr. Renzo Sawada, and the Prime Minister of Burma, Mr. Ba Maw.

Text of Treaty

(Translation)

Treaty between Japan and Burma concerning the Territories of Burma in Shan and other Regions

The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Government of Burma,

Being unshakably determined to prosecute, in close cooperation between the two countries, the common war against the United States of America and the British Empire to a successful conclusion and to establish a Greater East Asia based on justice, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article 1.

Japan recognizes the incorporation into the territories of Burma of the Shan States excluding the two States of Kentung and Mong Pan, the Karenni States and the Wa Region.

Article 2.

Japan will cease the administration which it at present exercises in the territories specified in the foregoing Article within ninety days from the date of coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 3.

The matters of detail for the execution of the present Treaty shall be decided through consultations between the Authorities concerned of the two countries.

Article 4.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the date of its signature.

Strategically Important

The Shan and Karenni States hold strategically vital positions, have common frontiers with China French Indo-China and Thailand. Their incorporation into her territory has greatly increased the national strength of Burma and made her an impregnable fortfication at the western gate of Greater East Asia. Greater Burma is sure to further intensify her cooperation

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LOS ANGELES STRIKE GROWS IN INTENSITY

Arms Plants 'Robbed' of Workers—Settlements Seen Far Off

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—The strike of transport workers in Los Angeles is assuming grave proportions, and the cessation of public traveling facilities has paralyzed the normal activities of the metropolis.

As the walk-out which was started yesterday morning has resulted in the complete cessesation of public facilities in and around Los Angeles, aircraft plants and munition factories in the vicinity have been severely affected.

It was reported that more than 1,100 miles of regular bus and tram routes have been affected and some 2,000 fully laden freight cars remain idle in freight and switch yards.

Outside of those factory workers who travel in their own automobiles approximately 400,000 laborers have been deprived of their "legs." All in all, 56 munition producing districts have been "robbed" of their workers.

Reflecting the gravity of the situation is the order of President Roosevelt for the formation of an emergency council as a mediatory body to settle the dispute.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor for Los Angeles presented reconciliatory plans today, but these were rejected.

The disgruntled strikers, it was reported, will hold a mass labor union rally tonight to decide whether or not to reopen transportation facilities for the conveyance of munitions and other war supplies. However, there are no indications that they are ready to discontinue the strike, as dissatisfaction is still rife.

GERMAN SUBS SINK 12 FOE DESTROYERS

New Undersea Craft Are Larger in Size and Have Greater Speed

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—The Reich U-boats which had been maintaining ominous silence have suddenly resumed activities in the North Atlantic, sinking 12 enemy destroyers.

The reappearance of German submarines has again caused violent repercussions the world over by their dazzling success.

In commenting upon the spectacular gain of German submarines, the war correspondent of the Daily Mail admitted the prowess of the Reich undersea craft and also stated that the Germans are employing new strategies in their paralyzing attacks on the anti-Axis vessels.

"It is an undeniable fact that German U-boats have met with some successes," he writes. "The size of the new German submarines are larger that those which were used in the past. In speed, they are capable of paralleling that of the anti-Axis corvettes. The new German craft are armed with numerous anti-aircraft guns and are able to challenge the anti-Axis warplanes that are directly escorting the anti-Axis transport fleets. These powerful undersea craft are employing new and effective tactics of operating in groups, and there is no denying that they make powerful foes."

N.Y. Elevator Strike Ends

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—The strike of elevator operators at the Rockefeller Center, New York, which had for four days deprived the workers in skyscrapers of the area with the means of reaching their offices, ended today. The strike terminated in the complete defeat of the strikers, many of the strikers having been discharged, according to New York reports.

TURKS TO PURCHASE IDLE FRENCH SHIPS

To Buy Vessels Anchoring in Ports

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 25.—The Turkish Government will purchase the French ships that have been in Turkish ports since the outbreak of the War in accordance with an agreement concluded recently, the Turkish Government announced today.

According to the contract for purchase, the ships will be bought for 5,800,000 Swiss francs, and within the six-month period after the culmination of the current hostilities, the owners of the vessels will be vested with redemptive rights.

As the result of the accord, the Turkish Government will release the crew of the French ships from confinement and send them to their homeland.

PEKING STUDENTS ARRIVE

8 Assistant Professors Also Come To Study

A select group of 28 students from the educational institutions in Peking arrived in Tokyo at 9:30 p.m. Sunday. The group includes 10 middle school and university graduates respectively, of whom three are girls students, and eight assistant professors, who are aspiring to enter the higher schools in Japan next March.

After undergoing six months of preparatory education at Toa Gakko, they will enter Japanese colleges and universities.

JAPAN'S JUST STAND PRAISED BY BA MAW

Responds to Sawada's Address Following Signing of Epochal Treaty

Domei

RANGOON, September 26.—The address of Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Ba Maw made in response to Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada's speech following the signature of the treaty between Japan and Burma concerning the territories of Burma in Shan and other regions, follows in substance.

"The formal incorporation of the Shan States, excluding the two States of Kentung and Mong Pan, the Karenni States, and the Wa Region into Burmese territory under the treaty which was concluded with solemnity between Japan and Burma yesterday marks a really great and decisive stage in the establishment of unity in Burma.

"It also represents a solid contribution to the New Order of East Asia and toward the strengthening of the western regions of the East Asia Sphere. Moreover the event will lead to closer unity between the various countries that constitute the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Shan States, the Karenni States, and the Wa Region had belonged to Burma before and constituted an important part of Burma. Britain, as victor in an unjust and unfair war, separated these States and brought them under oppressive control.

"Britain brought little happiness to any to these States. On the contrary, it did all it could to provoke racial hatred and conflicts in them. Britain used brute force to prevent

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SAWADA LAUDS PACT; SEES STRONGER TIES

Felicitates Ba Maw; States Japan-Burma War Efforts Have Been Bolstered

Domei

RANGOON, September 26.—Upon formal conclusion of the Treaty between Japan and Burma concerning the Territories of Burma in Shan and other Regions, yesterday, Japanese Ambassador to Burma Renzo Sawada expressed his felicitations to Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Ba Maw, in gist as follows:

"The official signing of the Japan-Burma Treaty concerning the incorporation of the Shan States, excluding Kentung and Mong Pan, the Karenni States and the Wa Region into Burmese territory, was formally and duly concluded between Prime Minister and Head of State Ba Maw and myself.

"It is an extremely significant fact that the signing of this treaty should have fallen on the auspicious day on which the celebration for the independence of Burma is being conducted.

"The conclusion of this pact is indeed a manifestation of Japan's policies to liberate East Asia and to establish a New World Order.

"This treaty is a crystallization of the earnest and burning desire of Japan which is backed by the unreserved and unstinted cooperation and support of her people in her endeavor to materialize the independence of Burma.

"Under the despotic rule of the British, Burma, for the past half century, has been hindered in every way from establishing national unity. However, with the incorporation of the new territories into Burma, the various races will be solidified, and this may be considered as the ripening of the fruit from

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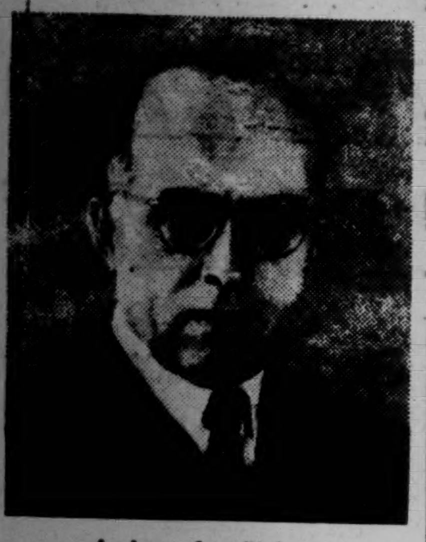
STAHMER DECLARES AXIS NOW STRONGER

(Continued From Page 1)

eliminated. The name of the betrayed traitor Badoglio, however, will for generations serve as a warning to all those who should be tempted to falter.

Never Lost Faith

I feel sure, that on receiving the news of Badoglio's treason, not one German nor a single Japanese even



Ambassador Stahmer

for a single moment lost faith in the Tripartite Pact as such and in its timeless importance.

To every German and Japanese therefore the joint German-Japanese declaration of September 15 to the effect that the Three-Power-Pact remained in force without the slightest change, came as a matter of course. It puts into words what was in the mind of every German and Japanese.

More strongly than ever we felt in those days what Germany means to Japan and Japan to Germany. More clearly than ever we understood that, in the ups and downs of the war, no military or political event of a purely temporary or local nature would ever be able to alter the powerful facts underlying the combined strength of Germany and Japan, and that still less the enemy would ever be in a position to drive a wedge into the front of our unreserved mutual trust. Both nations rely upon their own strength. But both nations also know that at any time they can place unlimited confidence in one another.

Fighting Strength of Axis

Question: How would you, Mr. Ambassador, in general terms characterize the fighting strength of the Tripartite Pact powers as compared with that of their enemies?

Answer: I am afraid that on this occasion I will only be able to give a very brief outline of the comparative strength of the two opposing camps.

What then are the main factors of the fighting strength of the Three Power Pact nations?

Strong and death-defying, seasoned, well-equipped and carefully trained abling Germany and Japan in the midst of bitter, if peripheric struggle positions, secured by these forces in a succession of rapid blows; a socially and ideologically firmly cemented, united and self-sacrificing home-front; clearly defined, really new and constructive common war aims; and finally a progressing economic and political consolidation of their respective spheres: these are the basic factors and sources of strength, enabling Germany and Japan in the midst of bitter, if peripheric, struggles to make their utmost efforts in order to completely and ever more efficiently mobilize their large and highly qualified manpower reserves, their rich raw material and industrial resources, their technical and scientific skill in the interest of the fighting front as well as of war production, thus preparing for future decisive operations. Unimpeded as they are by any kind of interior and exterior friction or waste of strength, Germany and Japan are fully displaying their might under a determined and unified leadership.

No Aims

What have our enemies to set against these strong points of our combined front?

They may be superior to us in the field of raw materials and production, as regards one or the other item; they may numericaly still have at their disposal major human resources; they may be able to put into the field large armies and supply them with good weapons. However, what they can give neither to their fighting forces nor to their home front, nor to the front of the so-called "united nations" is the unanimous, self-sacrificing devotion to a great, common aim. As their domestic front is split up into self-seeking classes and groups owing to social tensions and disturbances, to political, ideological and racial conflicts, to greediness and profiteering, so, too is their external set-up, at odds not only in innumerable big and small problems of strategy and military command, but also in all fundamental questions concerning the post-war political structure and their war aims in general, which already foreshadow further world conflicts in the future.

Scanning the political skies one will discover but one point in which the allies, though much to the dismay of some of their satellites and certain neutral states and in flagrant violation of the principles of the so-called Atlantic Charter, seem to have reached a secret understanding, namely the abandoning of Europe to Bolshevism for whom Britain and America would militarily never be a match anyhow. But even as to the material prerequisites of war, there appear bottlenecks in the camp of our enemies which are largely due to this very lack of spiritual unity and are taken up even in the enemy press with deep concern. This applies in particular to the shortage of certain war important raw materials, to the shipping problem and to the increasing lack of an adequate number of skilled workers for war production.

Characteristics of Enemy

Insufficient planning, incompetency and want of ideas characterize the war efforts of our enemies in every field. If at all they have set up programs, bearing the hallmark of the new, they consist of social and economic measures and notions which are borrowed from our ideas and which we had successfully put into practice long ago. In this sense one may even go as far as to state that we have won the war, if not yet militarily and politically, in many ideological respects. It is obvious that the gradual and irresistible advance of our ideas was bound to further add to the confusion of the camp of our enemies in their present condition.

Thus at a time when interior and exterior clashes of interests are increasingly hampering the efforts of our enemies in all sectors of the war conduct, they find themselves for the first time face to face with strategic and military tasks of a truly large scale, forcing them to sacrifices, such as they had never known before and had always been eager to avoid.

Strategic Developments

Question: Mr. Ambassador, you just touched upon the strategic developments on the various battlefields. Could you give us your views on the strategic situation in Europe and East Asia somewhat more in detail?

Answer: In the initial stage of the war Germany and Italy in Europe as well as Japan in East Asia with quick strokes and surprisingly low losses in men and material conquered huge realms and thus everywhere expanded their fighting lines, be it to fortified coasts, be it to advanced positions, driven deep into the enemy's hinterland. In consequence hereof the Three-Power-Pact nations are on all fronts fighting in the strategic forefield and thus have sufficient freedom of action in order to be able to resort temporarily to an elastic war conduct with a view to economizing their own strength while exhausting that of the enemy to the highest possible degree. This fact is most impressively demonstrated at the German front in the East where throughout the summer the German armies according to plan and undisturbed by any outflanking movement of the enemy have been conducting a systematic defensive battle, extending over 2,000 kilometers and involving enormous losses for the enemy.

Even military experts in the enemy camp have described this battle as one of the great miracles of this war. The German leadership by these tactics succeeded in considerably shortening the front, thereby making available forces which at a given time may very well have a decisive influence on the outcome of the war. The German strategist whose strong point had rightly been seen in the offensive, has now also proved a master in the large-scale defensive operations of a protracted warfare of attrition. The same holds true for every German soldier.

Advantages of Axis

As to the strategic position of our enemies, they find themselves automatically compelled to put bigger and bigger armies into the field, to incur ever increasing losses and to tackle steadily growing and partly almost insoluble supply problems in order to hurl themselves merely against forefield positions without a chance of reaching the actual fortresses of Europe or East Asia. While the enemy thus without decisive or even tangible results is throwing and compelled to throw more and more of his strength into these forefield enterprises, Germany and Japan, enjoying all the advantages of fighting on the inner front line, are able, as previously pointed out, not only to economize on their strength but rather to prepare carefully for new and decisive blows by their measures of total mobilization. These blows will be dealt with usual vigor and precision at a time and place, chosen by Germany and Japan.

The recent fighting in Southern Italy has proved on the one hand that the German soldier, even though temporarily defensive tasks may be alotted to him within the framework of far-sighted strategic planning, is still imbued with the old fighting spirit, and on the other hand that the British and Americans, though throwing into the balance every ounce of strength they could muster at the time, did not succeed in achieving their original strategic aims in the face of but a few German divisions. One is tempted to ask what would be in store for them once they actually came to blows with 50 or more German crack divisions and at that on the European continent, where their domination of the seas and in particular the protective fire screen of their naval batteries would no longer be of any use to them.

German Attitude Toward War

Question: Has there been any noticeable change in the attitude of the German people towards the war during the four years which have just come to an end?

Answer: The German people has learned from the four years of the first World War and from the history of its national socialist resurrection that in every internal or external struggle for existence there must occur difficulties and crises and that these crises are only there in order to be overcome.

When the German people in 1939 were forced once more to take up arms, they in fact had already gone through 25 years of fighting and thus 25 years of hardest training. They always knew that final victory was inevitably preceded by trials. Owing to many bitter experiences, they were both interiorly and exteriorly, spiritually and materially prepared for these trials.

With every year of the war the German people have become harder and more immune against crises. Today more than ever they are rallying around their Fuehrer who for 20 years, in good and bad days, has set them a shining example of the most absolute loyalty, unreserved devotion, boundless faith, indomitable determination and unshakable belief in victory.

Realize What Is At Stake

If there has been any change whatsoever in the attitude of the German towards the war, it may be said that today, after years of continuous all-out exertions, they realize with inexorable clearness and soberness what is at stake in this war. More than ever they are convinced of the preeminent necessity to fight through this war until final victory, irrespective of personal sacrifices. Ever present to their mind is the fact that in this war any kind of compromise, any half-way solution is out of question. If further proof had been called for, Badogilo's example has impressively demonstrated to the world what sort of fate awaits those who do not grasp this basic truth.

But the experiences of difficult years have also opened the eyes of the Germans as to the prerequisites of victory. They are not building on illusions but on their actual strength. They know that their food supply and that of Europe is assured, they know that the effects of the terror raids are of necessity limited, they know that no plough is idle and that no important war machine is standing still owing to lack of labor, of necessary raw materials or efficient organization. They know that new and better weapons are forged as time goes on and that new troops are continuously moving into the field. They know that no strength is wasted and that no effort or sacrifice is in vain. They know above all that what is done by their leaders at home and at the front could not be done in a better way. And because their eyes have been sharpened and they never allow themselves to be diverted from the fundamental facts and truths by the smaller vicissitudes of the war, the people in Germany are able to draw up a sober balance of the opposing spiritual and material forces. They have thus become hard as steel and are more than ever convinced of their final victory.

3rd Anniversary of 3-Power Pact To Be Feted Today by Axis States

The third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy will be observed today. In Tokyo and Berlin the occasion will be celebrated in a manner that will leave no doubt about the inflexible determination of the Axis countries to strengthen the bonds among them and push with increased vigor the war against Britain and America.

"At noon in Tokyo German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and other Axis envoys will be invited to a luncheon party at the Foreign Minister's official residence. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and other high officials and leading civilians will be present at the function.

At 5 p.m. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop will exchange broadcast speeches.

It has been arranged for the speeches of the two Foreign Ministers to be broadcast from the records by the Tokyo Broadcasting Station.

Stettinius to Succeed Welles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of the Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today, and announced the appointment of Edward Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator as his successor, according to Washington reports.

WILLIAM STANDLEY BACK FROM MOSCOW

Harriman Rumored as New Envoy—Hull May Attend 3-Power Pow-wow

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—U.S. Ambassador to Moscow William Standley returned to Washington yesterday. According to the Herald-Tribune, he has already submitted his resignation, and that his successor is Averill Harriman.

Hull Confers With Standley

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred today with U.S. Ambassador to Moscow William Standley, Averill Harriman, Freeman Matthews, chief of European Bureau of the State Department, James Dunn, adviser to the State Department and others, and reported to the President the results of the conference, according to Washington reports.

It seems that Secretary Hull himself will proceed to Moscow to attend the proposed three-power conference, at which Britain will be represented by Foreign Secretary Eden and the Soviets by Foreign Commissar Molotov.

United States Ambassador Standley said before leaving Moscow that he would not return again to the Soviet capital. It is believed that a new Ambassador will be appointed to take his place. One report says that when Secretary of State Hull proceeds to Moscow to attend the three-power conference, he will take with him Averill Harriman as the new Ambassador.

When Secretary of State Hull was questioned at the press conference this afternoon if the United States representative to the Moscow conference was decided, he replied that the question was yet undecided.

CHURCHILL CABINET UNDERGOES CHANGE

Wood's Death Results in Reorganization

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 25.—With the death of Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, Prime Minister Churchill effected a partial reorganization of his Cabinet. The change was officially announced as follows:

Major Clement R. Attlee is appointed President of the Privy Council. Viscount Cranborne, Lord Beaverbrook, and Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs A. K. Law are appointed Cabinet members. Attlee also holds the post of Deputy Prime Minister.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is included in the War Cabinet. The Secretary of State for Dominions is concurrently President of the House of Lords, and he may attend War Cabinet meeting in those two capacities.

Sawada Lauds Pact; Sees Stronger Ties

(Continued From Page 1)

the flower of Burma's independence.

"This treaty will surely serve as a solid foundation for the close and inseparable ties between Japan and Burma. Henceforth the two nations will march together in closer unity for the prosecution of the War.

"In conclusion, it is my fervent wish that September 25, 1943 be forever marked as an epochal day of historical significance."

Labor Wins in N. Y. Election

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—The New Zealand Government announced today the results of the election for the House of Representatives. Of the total 80 seats, the Labor Party obtained 43, the National Party 35, and Independents 2. E. Bernard, Speaker of the House of Representative, leader of the Independents, failed to be elected.

MARTIAL LAW SEEN FOR BENGAL STATE

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—The Government of India is intending to declare martial law in the province of Bengal, according to New Delhi reports.

Reason for the possible adoption of this step is laid to the famine situation of Bengal which is reaching a critical condition, and the increased possibility of disturbances by the people. In the past two weeks, the Indian Government strengthened police and military forces in Bengal, but it has come to be believed that it is impossible to maintain peace and order without resorting to emergency measures.

KNOX ASKS BRITISH FOR HELP IN PACIFIC

Request for Dispatch of Large-Sized Warships Seen Reason For London Visit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 25.—The London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet on September 25 shed some light on the business that has brought American Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to Britain, about which conflicting reports are rife.

He reported to the following effect:

"Knox's business in Britain is to conduct negotiations with the leaders of the British Government on the proposal to move the British fleet to the Pacific area in consequence of the surrender of the Italian fleet.

"Information to hand indicates that he had succeeded in getting the British to agree on the dispatch of a fairly large portion of the British fleet to the Pacific.

"In this connection, it appears that only the large-sized vessels of the British fleet will be sent to the Pacific war zone.

"Aircraft carriers are needed urgently by America and Britain for operations in the Pacific area, but it is observed, that they can only spare the maximum of 20 aircraft carriers for that area.

FRENCH REBELS SIGN PACT WITH AMERICA

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—President Roosevelt's special Envoy to North Africa, Robert Murphy, and the French puppet government signed today a wartime mutual aid agreement, according to reports from Algiers

The agreement provides for the shipment of various war supplies from the United States to French colonies in North Africa under the Lend-Lease Act. In exchange, North Africa will give the United States wheat, iron ore, manganese and phosphate. Also, the railway and harbor facilities in French North Africa will be offered for use by the United States.

7 KITACHISHIMA RAIDERS LANDED AT KAMCHATKA

Domei

MOSCOW, September 25.—Seven American bombers which attacked Kitachishima on September 12 and made forced landing on Kamchatka the same day were seized by the Soviet authorities while their crew were arrested, Tass announced today.

The American bombers that attacked Kitachishima numbered 18, of which 9 planes were shot down by Japanese Forces. It has been revealed now that seven had landed on Soviet territory. Thus there remain two more planes, but it is not known whether they managed to reach their base.

The planes that attacked Kitachishima were thus almost all lost, just as those which attacked the main island of Japan were.

For Your Information

The Shan States, Karenni States and the Wa Region which were incorporated in Burmese territory have an area of about 50,000 square miles and a population of about 1,030,000.

The Northern Shan State has an area of 24,650 square miles, and a population of 636,107, while the Southern Shan State has an area of 22,108 square miles and a population of 623,624.

The inhabitants in the Shan States are mostly Buddhists, and are subdivided into 39 districts each with a rajah. Of these 39 districts, Kentung and Mong Pan have already been made Thai territory. The remaining 37 districts have been included in Burmese territory.

The teak wood produced in the Shan States totals 300,000 tons a year. Coffee, tea, wheat and other agricultural crops are also produced. The main mineral products are silver, lead, zinc, nickel, iron, coal, tungsten, antimony and manganese.

The Karenni States have a total area of 4,500 square miles, and a population of 58,761. The inhabitants are mostly Karennians, and about 40 per cent of the people are Christians. The main products are teak, rice and maize. There are also tungsten and other mineral deposits. The Karenni States are in a primitive economic state of self-sufficiency.

The Wa Region forms a small area near the Yunnan frontier and is inhabited by the Wa people. It is estimated that there are about 17,000 households in the Region.

BURMESE GRATEFUL FOR MONETARY GIFT

People Renew Determination to Destroy Anglo-American Powers

Domei

RANGOON, September 25.—The people of Burma are overwhelmed with gratitude by the Japanese Government's magnanimous contribution of ¥1,000,000 to be used in relieving those Burmese nationals who have fallen victims to the vandal bombings of the enemy.

The Burmese Government will officially express its gratitude to the Japanese Government through Foreign Minister Thakin Nu within a few days.

The Burmese Government authorities have unofficially expressed their heartfelt appreciation yesterday afternoon in gist as follows:

"The Japanese Government had previously donated a sum of ¥500,000 as relief fund to the Central Administrative Council of Burma. This monetary gift was used to relieve the victims of the ruthless Anglo-American raids on Burma.

"In contrast to the fact that the British had confiscated approximately 50,000,000 rupees from Burma to use this money for the defense of the skies over London, the Japanese Government has presented us an invaluable and magnanimous monetary gift. Japan has won our unreserved confidence and sincerest gratitude.

"This time, the Japanese Government has donated the independent Government of Burma a contribution of ¥1,000,000. We are at a loss to find adequate words to express fully our gratitude.

"We will immediately inform the people of Burma of the sympathy and the silent encouragement of the people and the Government of Japan, and fully preparing ourselves for a decisive war, will take giant and vigorous strides toward the attainment of final victory."

ENEMY PROPAGANDA DENIED BY HUNGARY

Says Ties With Germany Remain Firm

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—The false propaganda report circulated by British and American radio and news facilities to the effect that the relations between Germany and Hungary have become strained, was flatly refuted by Hungarian Government authorities today, according to Budapest reports.

"The British and American report that the German Government had submitted an ultimatum to Hungary, thus causing the latter to face a serious crisis, is entirely unfounded," said Hungarian Government authorities.

"Moreover, the Reuter report that Hungary will withdraw its forces from Kiev is also a wild report utilized by American and Britain for propaganda purposes."

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS IN ITALY SENT TO REICH

Captives Freed by Badoglio Now Being Pursued

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—Concerning British war prisoners taken in Italy and their disposal, German military authorities issued the following statement today:

"Up to the present a large number of British war prisoners taken in Italy were sent to Germany, but accurate figures are not yet known. Already about 30,000 prisoners have been sent to Germany, and at present 15,000 to 20,000 British prisoners have been placed under the supervision of German troops and are waiting transportation to Germany.

"Several thousands of British war prisoners who were set free following the treacherous act of the Badoglio regime are now being pursued by German troops. Obtaining arms from Italian officers and men sided with the Badoglio faction, those prisoners are trying to escape. Already several hundred of them have been re-captured."

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New Territories Included in Burma

(Continued from Page 1)

with Japan and play an increasingly important role in the successful prosecution of the severest war ahead.

A brief outline of Shan history is given below. As far back as the eighth century the Shans had a kingdom in Yunnan called Nanchao. Nanchao lasted till the middle of the thirteenth century, when it was overwhelmed by the Tartars. The Shans were driven southwards into the vast territory now called Burma, Thailand and Indo-China. The Shans swarmed south, east and west. When the British entered Mandalay, captured the Burmese king and annexed Burma, the federal Chiefs of the Shan States were made vassals of the English Crown.

Fairest Part of Burma

The Shan plateau is called the fairest part of Burma. The average height is between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, and the climate is delightful. Everywhere there are tranquil towns with fine pine trees and green grassland that are so restful and peaceful. The beautiful scenery reminds one of the countryside of Japan.

The inhabitants number over a million. Rare and hard life in the plateau has made the Shans a sturdy, martial people, shy, unsophisticated and true to themselves. They have simple manners, warm hearts and charming hospitality; they are such loveable folk altogether. Highland lasses with rosy cheeks talk as if they had an affection for strangers. Especially Japanese travellers who so resemble the Shans are cordially welcome and tempted to prolong their stay.

Towards the end of autumn cherry blossoms will be in full bloom, but from December to March it will be bracingly frosty in this Southern land.

Shan Rich in Resources

Apropos of natural resources in the Shan plateau, it abounds in valuable minerals. The Mogok Ruby Mines are the biggest and richest in the whole world. Most Burmans love these precious stones. Bawdwin has also been world famous for its mines of silver and lead. What the British did in the Shan States may be neatly summed up by an episode that the Burma Corporation Ltd. (famous British firm) took more silver out of Bawdwin in twenty, than the local inhabitants in a thousand years. Bare justice demanded that the Shans should have got a share. It was the only valuable property they had, and the Britishers made no scruple to take it all away from them. British firms never acted in other manner throughout their empire, but Bawdwin and the Shans was an extreme case. All this is gone forever!

For a week from to-day the entire Burmese nation is celebrating the attainment of independence Their profound joy, excitement and merriment may well be imagined. The colorful pagoda festival and the pwe (popular Burmese dance) for which they have a proverbial passion, is in full swing throughout Burma. The Burmese pwe that starts in the twilight and lasts until dawn, is said to have a beginning but no end. It symbolizes the national aspirations of the simple country folk for the freedom they enjoyed under the benevolent Burmese kings. At long last their dream has come true!

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GRAZIANI EXHORTS ITALIANS TO FIGHT

Raps Badoglio for His Treachery and for Leaving People In the Lurch

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—In a radio address delivered today, Marshal Radolfo Graziani, new War Minister of Italy, urged the entire Italian people to unite in the reconstruction of their homeland, according to Rome reports.

"The treacherous act of Badoglio has not only betrayed our allies, Japan and Germany, but also the entire people of Italy," he said. "As a result of the criminal act of Badoglio and his followers, the people of Italy are now facing the crisis of losing forever the right of concluding treaties and agreements with foreign nations. King Emmanuel III and Badoglio quickly ran away, leaving the Italian Army in utter confusion, when the fortune turned against them.

"For the military reverses at the first stage of the North African battle and also in Albania and Greece, Badoglio must be held responsible. In those failures his inability was clearly shown. It is an unfounded falsehood for him to say that the people of Italy desired those dishonorable terms of surrender. His statements that after the surrender, the German forces had opened hostile actions against Italian forces were also lies.

"By running away to the enemy side, King Emmanuel III broke his oath taken at the time of his coronation. People of Italy! I now desire that at this great moment of national crisis, you will sincerely cooperate in re-establishing the independence of Italy."

POLICEWOMEN INCLUDED IN MANILA'S POLICE ARM

New Members Are Experts in The Latest Crime Prevention Methods

Domei

MANILA, September 25.—The city's force of minions of law was further augmented with the graduation yesterday morning of 26 additional policewomen from the local police institute.

The graduates successfully completed a two-month course of rigid training including studies of the latest police crime prevention methods.

Mayor Leon Guinto, in welcoming the new graduates into the metropolitan constabulary, urged them to live up to the highest standards of their chosen profession.

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VISAYANS BOLSTER ECONOMIC EFFORTS

Cooperate With Other Filipinos To Attain Self-Sufficiency Of Isles

Domei

CEBU, September 25.—The people of the Visayan Islands, including Negros, Samar, Leyte, Cebu Bohol and Sequijor are busily engaged in economic reconstruction.

The Visayans are realizing that their efforts are most important for the economic self-sufficiency of the New Philippines and are cooperating to the utmost with the authorities, with firm determination to develop new industries and open new farms, in order to realize an increased output of foodstuffs as well as cloth from fibrous plants.

In close harmony with the other regions of the Philippine Achipelago, the people of the Visayan Islands have been shouldering their share of the responsibility in speeding the construction of the new Philippines.

New methods have been introduced in the copra industry as well as in the growing of rice and corn and with Cebu as a hub, various minerals are being mined in this region. The lumber mills in Negros which constitute the best in the entire Archipelago, are humming with activity.

The reports of the delegates who have returned from the Constitutional Convention held in Manila on September 6 and 7, have given an impetus to the economic reconstruction work, and the citizens of the Visayan Islands are going about their daily tasks with the firm determination to make the Philippines a worthy component of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

REICH RECOGNIZES ALBANIAN REGIME

Aid to Provisional Body Promised

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—The German Government recognized the Albanian National Committee today.

The following statement was issued by Germany:

"Albania was threatened with anarchy with the treacherous act of the Badoglio regime and the running away of the premier, but just at that time, the Albanian National Committee was organized, aiming at the independence of Albania and the guidance of the nation. The said Committee adopted a proper structure to undertake the administration of the country, and asked the German Government for its formal recognition. Thus the Government of Germany decided to recognize the said Committee as the provisional government of Albania and to extend to it cooperation."

MARSHALL'S PROMOTION TO NEW POSITION CERTAIN

U.S. Congress Not Yet Informed of Details of Decision

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—The appointment of General George Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis forces is believed to be certain, according to Washington reports.

The Army and Navy Journal published today confirmed the report as follows:

"Despite the opposition in Congress and other quarters, the appointment of General George Marshall as the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis forces is now certain. Congress has not yet been informed of the details of this decision, but with the development of military operations, the details will become plain. This appointment is the greatest which can be accorded to a military man. At the Casablanca and Quebec conferences, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill completely agreed that General Marshall is the best qualified General to execute great military operations."

Japan's Just Stand Praised by Ba Maw

(Continued From Page 1)

these States from becoming integral units of Burma.

Are Full of Gratitude

"The broad-mindedness and political intelligence of Japan today have eliminated these wrongs and injustices. Thus, we are full of gratitude toward Japan.

"This racial and territorial reunion will enable the Shan States, the Karenni States, and the Wa Region to play their parts under common national destinies in a greater and more powerful Burma. In this way we as a race united as one body and with firm convictions will march toward final victory.

The Past Week in Review

President Wang Visits Tokyo for Discussions

President Wang Ching wei of the National Government of China came to Tokyo on September 22 and after concluding a frank exchange of opinions with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other leaders of the Government to effect still closer relations between Japan and China returned to Nanking on September 23, according to an announcement issued by the Board of Information on September 23.

While in Tokyo Mr. Wang, in his capacity as President of the National Government, paid a visit to the Imperial Palace.

President Wang was accompanied by a suite including Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan.

55 U.S. Planes Blasted In China Within 10 Days

Japanese Army Air Units in China, in the 10 days between September 10 and 20, moved ahead of the feverishly working American air force in China and shot down a total of 55 of its planes. In conformity with the decision reached at the Quebec conference, the enemy had been making frantic efforts to rebuild its base in China in order to use them to raid Japan.

Directing their fury against the enemy before it moved to do any damage, the Japanese Army's air arm laid to waste the enemy's air bases on the Continent. Starting on September 10, four typhonic raids were carried out on the enemy's first-line base of Kienow, rendering the field there completely useless. On September 20, huge formations of Japanese fighters and bombers mass raided Kunming and Nanning. Over Kunming the Japanese planes engaged more than 20 P-40's and P-43's and immediately shot down 18 of them (eight unconfirmed). The bombers in the meantime unloaded their explosives on the 24 large-sized and some small-sized planes lined up on the ground and destroyed them.

During this 10-day period the Japanese also shot down 13 (three unconfirmed) enemy planes which raided Japanese-occupied points, such as Hankow.

Aviation Day Is Observed

Many events took place on September 20 on the occasion of the 4th Aviation Day which rivetted the attention of the 100,000,000 nationals of Japan to the skies, the battle arena of the coming decisive struggle. Dazzling formations of student-piloted planes, symbolic of the vigorous fighting spirit of the Japanese people, winged their way to the Metropolis to circle over their alma maters.

Events for bolstering increased production were also held. Chief among these was the granting of medals by the Communications Minister to four pilots for outstanding services. In the afternoon, medals were awarded to ten persons by the Director-General of the Aviation Board of Communications Ministry.

Meanwhile, three up-to-date types of Japanese aircraft, namely, the Shitei scouter, the Donryu bomber and the Shoki fighter, which have become the terror of American and British planes ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, were made known to the public by the War Ministry.

Plans to Bolster Internal Structure Announced

Placing of the administrative machinery on a decisive war basis, thorough undertaking of national mobilization, all-out strengthening of national defense and adjustment and renovation of the various non-governmental organizations, control institutions and control companies were the main points of the Government policy to be pursued with renewed vigor for the purpose of attaining the object of the war, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo said in his broadcast over a nation-wide hookup, on September 22.

Prime Minister Tojo declared that the time has now come for all of us, the 100,000,000 people of this country, to renew and resolve to concentrate every ounce of energy on the task of winning the war, in our occupations and even in matters of our private life. What the Government is now aiming at for the sake of strengthening the nation's internal structures, he continued, is to concentrate the moral strength of the people on the one task of increasing the production of munitions, especially a phenomenal expansion in our aerial fighting strength by sheer force of our indomitable spirit and unmatchable loyalty.

Salerno Front Remains Quiet

A comparative lull prevailed on the Salerno front where the anti-Axis forces hesitatingly followed the German troops who are shortening their lines of resistance.

Major developments were seen on September 19 only where the British motorized forces made two thrusts from Vietri toward the north in order to clear the way to Naples. They were repulsed to their original positions. DNB reported that the anti-Axis forces have been reinforced during the past few days by three divisions and that there are now ten anti-Axis divisions in the Salerno area.

German military authorities declared that the general war situation indicates that the anti-Axis forces are planning to attack Naples from the left flank. This is probably due to the unexpectedly slow advance made during the last several days by the British Eighth Army advancing northward from Calabria and Apulia.

Meanwhile, the Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosed that German formations in Sardinia Island have been withdrawn according to plan, practically without opposition from the enemy.

Food Shortage In India Acute

The food shortage in India is worsening as can be gathered from various articles appearing in the Times, London, and the Manchester Guardian, as well as from reports by various news agencies.

In this connection, dispatches from Calcutta reveal that despite the food supplies that are being sent to Bengal from other provinces and the efforts of the Indian Red Cross to relieve the suffering masses, Bengal Province has been turned into a famine area. Many are dying from starvation in Calcutta and in all large cities 20 to 25 people are dying in the streets every day. The food shortage is especially acute in the rural districts.

Investigations have revealed that 202 persons died of starvation in Calcutta's hospitals from September 3 to 8. Adding to this the number dying in the streets the total of 1,000 deaths a week is reached. Meanwhile, all Indian papers are mercilessly attacking the ineffective policies of the British-Indian Government, according to New Delhi dispatches to the Manchester Guardian.

Internal Conflict Hits Foes On E. Asia Offensive

The enemy's loudly trumpeteered great counter-offensive against East Asia which formed a main topic of discussion at the Quebec Conference remains as yet unrealized after the conference, with the mere announcement made so far of the appointment of Admiral Louis Mountbatten as supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces for Southeastern Asia. In the meantime, a conflict of views has already arisen among America, Britain and Chiang Kai-shek as to the problems of military command and of capital ships.

Reliable reports from neutral sources further indicate that a serious dispute has started between the American and British naval authorities with regard to the question of sharing the responsibility for the conduct of naval operations, which is reported to have delayed the departure for his new post of Admiral Mountbatten.

In this connection, the same reports say U.S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on September 17 took the trouble of going over to London where he started a dispute with the British naval authorities. But no agreement of views has thus far been reached between Knox and the British naval authorities as to the projected commencement of a counter-offensive against East Asia.

Plans Seen To Oust Marshall

A move to oust General George C. Marshall, Chief of General Staff of the United States army, is now being worked out back-stage by Washington that when a second front was formed in West Europe, General Marshall would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the invasion forces. It is now understood that this move was intended as a step to remove him from Washington.

Meanwhile, an AP dispatch from Washington reports the appointment of General Marshall as Commander-in-Chief of the entire anti-Axis forces. The appointment, however, is not to be authorized unless the British War Cabinet gives its approval and, moreover the same AP report has not been confirmed by Washington authorities.

Britain Loses Control Over Possessions

(Continued from Page 4)

was changed to Eire. In the present World War, Eire is actually maining an attitude of strict neutrality.

The Great War forged closer ties of friendly sentiment between the component parts of the British Empire, but those who personally experienced the horrors of war felt deeply the heavy responsibility of the Government for driving the nation into the deadly conflict. They were convinced that the British Government, not any Dominion Government, must take the sole responsibility for it.

At the time of the outbreak of the first Great War each Dominion had been possessed of the attributes of an independent State and was actually admitted into the League of Nations on the same footing as all other independent States. In the summer of 1922 when war was threatened between Turkey and Greece, the Dominions sternly warned the British Government that they would reserve their approval for any policy regarding which they had not previously been consulted.

Again, when Lloyd George, in his usual self-assertive manner, sought the assistance of the Dominions, Canada and the Union of South Africa frankly replied that they had no desire to be dragged into war again. Since then, the principle has become established, with the tacit approval of the British Government, that the Dominions cannot be led to follow any policy which may be termed Imperial; without the previous consent of their respective Legislatures.

(To Be Continued)

BRITISH COAL STRIKE CONTINUES TO GROW

Miners Spurn Union Pleas To End Walk-Out

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—Disgruntled British miners are stubbornly continuing their strikes despite the frantic pleas made by the Government and the labor union.

According to a report from London, the strikes in the Barrow-in-Furness district of northern England continue unabated regardless of the labor union's appeals to the miners to return to their pits. The conditions there are extremely aggravated with some 9,000 technicians and workers participating in the walkout.

Furthermore, in the Lanark district, southern Scotland, 2,000 miners went out on a strike today in opposition to the arrest made by the authorities of one of their fellow worker.

Indian Famine Claims More

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—The famine in India is intensifying and it is reported that 54 of the 244 persons who were carried into the hospitals in Calcutta yesterday, perished from starvation.

Mounting Living Cost Worries Washington

(Continued from Page 4)

and it further provides that the prices of some items be reduced to the level existing in September last year. The fundamental principle underlying wage regulation is the so-called "Little Steel Formula" by which the cost of living is estimated to have risen by 15 per cent from January 1941 to May last year and any increase of wages is restricted within this limit.

Workers, however, are strongly opposed to such mechanical control of wages. They contend that wages should be increased in accordance with living costs. It goes without saying that their demand for better pay is the root cause for the successive disputes staged by coal miners and other workers. How the issue will be solved offers a key to the pressing problem of inflation in the United States.

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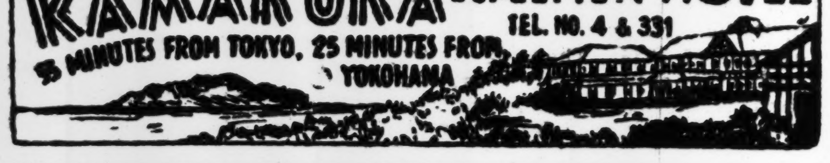

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WINDSORS RIDICULED BY PRESS IN BOSTON

Visit to City Called Luxury Trip; Duchess' Anger Goes Unheeded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—When the Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in Boston recently, Boston newspapers severely criticized their luxurious trip, it is reported.

These papers reported that when the visitors arrived they had 31 pieces of baggage, and two trucks were required to cart them to the hotel. It was also reported that they engaged the entire sixth floor of the Carlton Hotel.

The Duchess, it was added, complained against such a malicious attitude in an interview with the press. "When the King and Queen of Britain visited the United States, and when Mrs. Churchill came, no American newspapers reported the amount of baggage they had brought with them," she protested.

The Boston newspapers, however, ignored the Duchess' complaint and the Boston Herald, the most conservative of them all, declared:

"The King and Queen of Britain payed an official visit to the United States before the present war. Mrs. Churchill's visit was of the same nature. They never abused, for their private use, the transportation facilities now necessary for the war's execution."

Independence Feted By People of Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

lation upon the birth of a new State in Burma.

His speech was responded to by Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw in an address which ended with the announcement that the Japanese Government has presented ¥1,000,000 to Burma for use in the relief of Burmese nationals.

The ceremony ended at noon.

At night Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw presided over a memorial service for the fallen Japanese and Burmese heroes of the War of Greater East Asia.

Ambassador Sawada in his congratulatory message said that he was profoundly impressed with the assiduity with which the Burmese people under their valiant Head of State and Prime Minister are working for a strengthened internal structure which is necessary to consummate the war.

He expressed himself as satisfied with the action of the Burmese Government in condemning the surrender of the Badoglio regime in the strongest language.

He closed with an expression of the hope that independent Burma will perform its function as guardian of Greater East Asia at the western extremity of the sphere and as a partner in the construction of a new world order.

New Philippine Leader

Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines as he appeared before the camera fresh from his overwhelming victory at the inaugural session of the National Assembly held on September 25. His daughter, Natividad, is seen beside him. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Theft in Asia

(Continued from Page 4)

ty can only excite derision in Asia where the true facts are part of the living consciousness of the peoples who have so long suffered from Occidental theft of their rights and territories.

It is no tribute to the state of public enlightenment in America that there are still peoples there so misinformed of the true state of affairs in Asia, and Asia's present glorious awakening to a new era of freedom in cooperation with Japan, that they are unable to detect the deliberate falsehood and insincerity of these and similar misrepresentations by Roosevelt and can swallow them without revulsion.

Lies and prejudice cannot long prevail over truth, however, not even in America. The living creative harmony prevailing in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which will be revealed unobstructed by the web of deceit woven by American propagandists, once the war is over, will refute without need of argument all the lies the Americans are now forced to swallow, and disclose to these now blindfolded peoples the extent of the error and misconception into which they have been led. It is to be hoped that their present lamentable ignorance of the true state of affairs in Asia, which played no small part in causing the outbreak of the war, will give way to that better understanding and sincerity on which alone stable peace among nations can be maintained.

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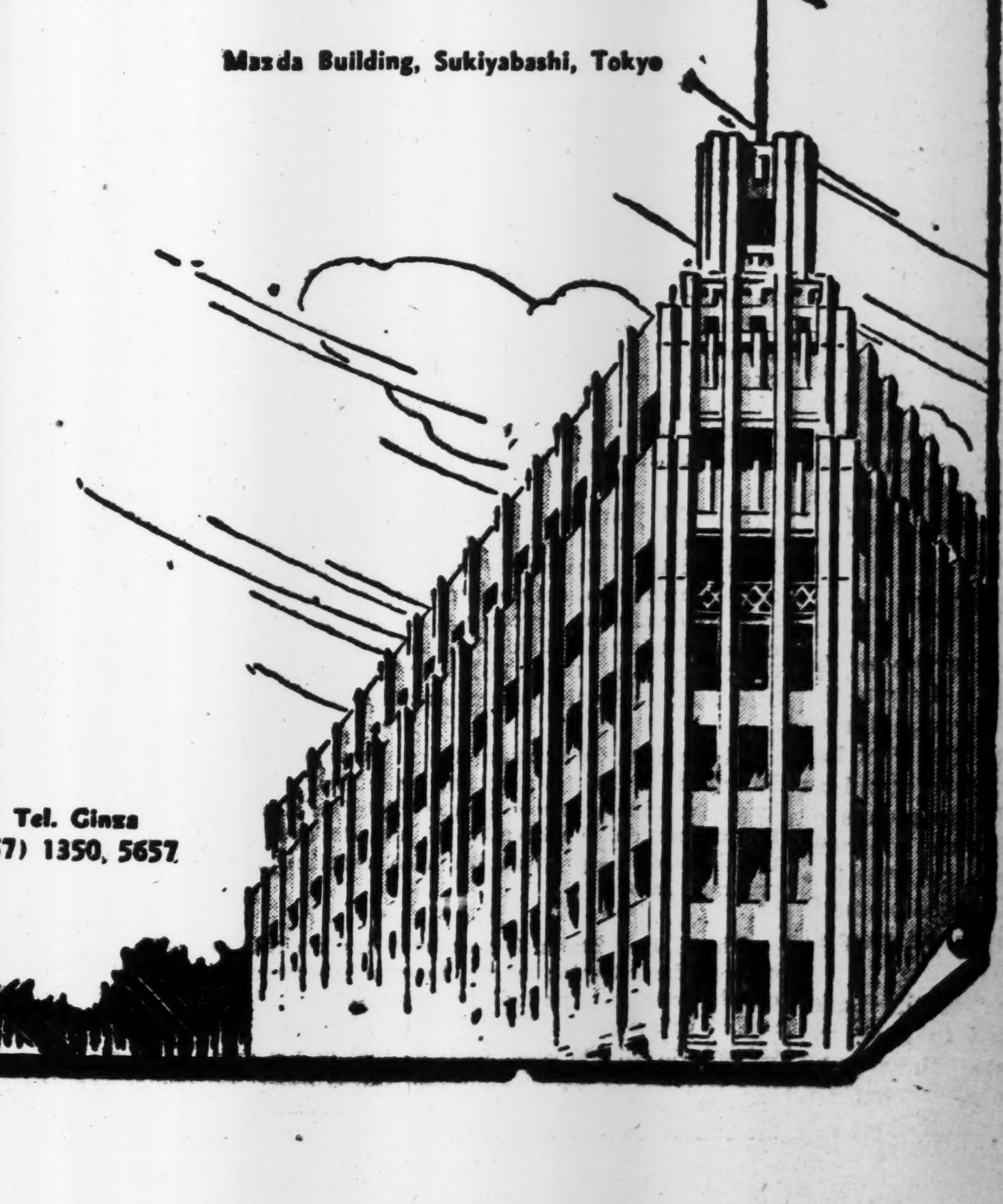
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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1943

Burma's New Joy

The Treaty between Japan and Burma which has just been signed constitutes an important landmark in the recently most eventful history of Burma, for it solemnizes the final reunion of the people of Burma whom the British had maliciously kept apart. By this Treaty, Japan recognizes the incorporation into the territory of Burma of the Shan States excluding Kentung and Mong Pan, the Karenni States, and the Wa Region, and provides that she will relinquish administration which she at present exercises in these territories within ninety days of the date when the Treaty comes into force.

How significant this event is to the Burmese people can scarcely be imagined, for despite the essential unity of the Burmese people, the British had exercised direct and dictatorial rule over the Shan and Karenni States to the complete exclusion of the authority of the Burmese Cabinet. The Burmese people, whether Burmans, Shans, or Karens, had constantly protested against this crafty British policy of "divide and rule," but the British Government had merely turned a deaf ear to their clamor. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, has proved to be a godsend to the Burmese people. Not only have the British oppressors been swiftly expelled from the land in consequence, but hardly a year and a half had passed before Burma was reborn as an independent nation. Now she has gained legal recognition for the complete reunion of all her territories. Obviously these results so significant to the Burmese were made possible by the victories of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

It is no wonder that Burma has been rendering her wholehearted cooperation with Japan even to the extent of declaring war upon the United States and Britain, and it is no wonder that the two kindred nations of Japan and Burma have entered into relations of most intimate accord with each other, for they both realize that the fulfilment of their true national destinies can only be realized through the expulsion of the Anglo-American intruders and the establishment of a Greater East Asia under the free rule of native Asiatic peoples. Conscious of her special responsibility as the oldest and strongest of the truly independent nations of Asia, Japan has ever been anxious that all other Asiatic peoples should have the opportunity to enjoy the independence and prosperity which she has enjoyed. The fruits of this basic Japanese policy is being revealed in the rise of a free and united Burma. The Treaty which has just been signed, incorporating into Burma the strategically vital Shan and Karenni States which have common frontiers with China, French Indo-China, and Thailand, immeasureably increases the national strength of Burma and makes her an impregnable fortress at the western gate of Greater East Asia. It is another evidence of the brotherly concern which Japan feels in the rise of a happy, prosperous, and strong Burma.

Well may the Burmese people therefore rejoice that their dream has at last come true! Well may the Japanese people rejoice that they have had a share in the joys of a fellow Asiatic people! Together they stand ready to march on triumphantly to a glorious new era which will gladden all Greater East Asia!

The Unshaken Pact

Today marks the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact. Despite the turbulous times it has passed through during its brief history of three years, the Pact has successfully withstood all tests to stand as solidly as ever. Through all these days of world upheaval, the ties binding the contracting Powers have grown ever closer. This is a phenomenon without parallel in the diplomatic annals of the world and occasions the greatest rejoicing.

Even the recent surrender of the Badoglio regime in Italy has failed to have the slightest effect on the conduct of the war by the loyal members of the Axis. That the Tripartite Pact remains totally unshaken has been clearly demonstrated in the statement of the Japanese Government on September 9 and in the joint Japanese-German declaration of September 15. Indeed, Badoglio's defection has only served to strengthen the determination of the Axis nations to fight on until the final victory shall have been won.

How triumphantly the Tripartite Pact has weathered every storm can be seen from the remarkable accomplishments it has consistently attained. Nine months after the conclusion of the Pact, war broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union which put a drastically changed complexion upon the war situation in Europe. Six months later the War of Greater East Asia broke out, and a global melee of a magnitude unprecedented in human history got under way. Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Britain was immediately followed by similar action on the part of Germany and the other adherents to the Pact, who pledged their resolve to prosecute a common war against Anglo-American imperialistic aggression and to cooperate in the realization of the lofty cause of building up a New World Order. The Tripartite Pact, which aimed originally at establishing a better world by pacific means, thereupon proved its capacity to undergo a complete change in its nature to cope with the new situation, and since then the contracting Powers have respectively been devoting their total national strength to the achievement of their common objective. By pursuing judicious policies, and bound by the ties of cooperation under the Pact, Japan and her Axis partners have been achieving a continuous series of brilliant results which are enabling them to march steadily forward toward the attainment of their immutable goal of establishing a New World Order under which humanity may enjoy co-existence and mutual prosperity.

Further solidifying the foundation of the Axis camp was the economic agreement concluded in January of this year providing for economic collaboration between the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the corresponding European sphere. This has proved to be a powerful new factor in propelling the Axis effort for the successful conclusion of the war and the establishment of a durable peace and the well-being of humanity. To enable all peoples of the world to have each its proper place under the sun and to enable all nations to enjoy prosperity in common with each other is the ideal that has ever been the keynote of the foreign policy of Japan. The consummation of this ideal, which is impossible until the inordinate Anglo-American ambition for the domination of the world has been completely crushed, has been brought immeasurably nearer as the result of the three years' accomplishments of the Tripartite Pact.

In greeting the third anniversary of the conclusion of this invaluable Tripartite Pact, therefore, Japan and her partners renew their inflexible resolve to fight on in still closer cooperation with each other until ultimate victory shall have been won and the grea ideal of bringing happiness and well-being to mankind shall have been durably consummated.

A Year Ago Today

September 27, 1942

Japanese Forces at dawn today launched a general offensive to annihilate the Chinese Communist 115th Division and 5,000 other troops which have been infesting the area along the old Yellow River, in the western part of Shantung Province.

* * *

Japanese evacuees from England, Egypt, India, East Africa, South Africa, Ethiopia, Iraq, and other countries returned home today by the Tatuta Maru.

* * *

The Indian disturbance finally developed into the orthodox armed clash today when in Allahabad, workers numbering 2,000 rose in arms against the British authorities. Armed with pistols, fowling-pieces and hand-made bombs, these workers attacked police stations and other Government office buildings in Allahabad and launched a severe city fighting against the British troops.

* * *

Material shortage is coming more and more to the fore as a subject of debate in the United States. American industrial plants are reducing production one by one for lack of the necessary raw materials, such as aluminum, copper and chromium, by reason of distribution difficulties and sinkings in the Caribbean Sea. Some 1,000 munition plants have been hard hit by the general shortage of materials.

* * *

The Iranian Government today presented to the Parliament a new bill proposing an extension of the length of military service for conscripted soldiers. In this connection, the Premier of Iran declared that the object of the proposed bill is to maintain public order in Iran.

* * *

The United States Government has decided to enforce the rationing system for gasoline throughout the country as an indirect measure to cut down rubber consumption. The rationing system will be carried out on the same basis as that of the system enforced in the 17 American States along the western coast immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

GREAT BRITAIN LOSING CONTROL OVER TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS

Dominions Demanding Greater Political Power—Refuse to Be Dictated to by London

By VICE-ADMIRAL ICHIRO SATO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part I

It is said that trade follows the ensign or that one who controls the seas controls the world. Mahan held that a strong navy was an essential requisite for national development and prosperity.

Imperialism was rampant in the closing years of the 19th century. Africa was partitioned in 1890-91, and three years later a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda. In 1896, Italy started an Ethiopian campaign, and this was followed by the advance of British troops on Dongora. In November, 1897, the Germans occupied Kiaochow. This led to the lease of Port Arthur and Dalren by Russia, the lease of Weihaiwei by Britain and the lease of Kwangchow by France.

Nor was Uncle Sam an idle onlooker. The year 1898 saw the outbreak of war between America and Spain. The Fashoda affair nearly brought Britain and France into armed conflict. In the last year of the 19th century, 1899, the Boer War, which was very unpopular even among the British people, occurred due to machinations on the part of British imperialists including Cecil Rhodes. Of all these happenings, the partition of China proved of the greatest significance for Britain. A thread of causation runs through the Boxer uprising, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Russo-Japanese War, the Triple Alliance versus the Triple Entente and the first World War.

Russo-Japanese War

The Russo-Japanese War served to check the process of White domination of Asia, while the first World War was, in effect, a big movement for international equalization. Both events operated to lower the relative national power of Britain.

Britain was evidenly at the pinnacle of her national strength at the time of the Diamond Jubilee for Queen Victoria, though behind the national jubilations lurked some sinister signs of dissension. John Dillon, who represented the Irish Party in the House of Commons, refused to bless "the reign during which the Irish population was reduced by half, the taxes were doubled and the Irish people were robbed of their freedom under the law of repression consisting of 44 Articles."

In India, pestilence and famine gripped the major part of the country. The Executive lacked vigor and was simply wedded to conventionalism. In the meantime, there was a steady growth in the influence of the Indian intelligentsia who, receiving British education, had imbibed the spirit of liberty and self government, a spirit which was incompatible with the principle of "benevolent despotism."

In January, 1901, the reign of Queen Victoria came to an end, and King Edward VII ascended the Throne. The period from his enthronement up to the outbreak of the first World War was an age of reaction to imperialism or an age of liberalism. The tendency became more pronounced to destroy social barriers, to indulge in amusements and to defy the established customs and manners. Antagonism between both Houses steadily grew until it found violent expression when the House of Lords rejected Lloyd George's Budget for 1909 which had been passed by the other House, a proceeding, unknown for the past 250 years. King Edward's demise took place when both Houses were still at daggers-drawn with each other and King George succeeded to the Throne. Thanks, however, to the wise step taken by Asquith, the Prime Minister, in curtailing the powers of the House of Lords, the situation was saved. The estrangement caused between the two big political parties over this issue nevertheless affected the Irish problem very seriously.

Irish Problem

The Irish problem had been outstanding for many years since Gladstone's first Home Rule plan. The Asquith Cabinet's Home rule Bill was rejected by the House of Lords in January, 1913. Under the Parliament Act, however, when the Bill was passed by the House of Commons in two successive Parliamentary sessions, it became law automatically, in defiance of the Upper House's disposition. As apprehended by the Government, Protestants in Ulster rose in revolt and the Unionists declared their wholehearted support of their cause. Marshal Roberts recommended a General whom he trusted to the command of the Ulster volunteer corps, 100,000 strong, while the Chief of Army Operations directed the operations of this corps from within the War Office.

At the beginning of 1914, the South got armed also, following the example of the North, and the training of its troops was carried on. Toward the end of July, quantities of arms were landed in broad daylight in the suburbs of Dublin. The situation went from bad to worse and Ireland was apparently on the brink of a civil war when the first World War broke out, resulting in the deferment of the operation of the Home Rule Act. Ulster's opposition to the Home Rule Bill embodied the first organized challenge to Parliamentary politics in modern times. The principle of Parliamentary politics which maintained absolute authority through the 19th century received a serious setback in July, 1914.

Rules With Iron Hand

Lord Curzon who was appointed Viceroy of India ruled the country with a firm hand, but reaction set in as he quitted office. There arose a noisy clamor for self-government from among the repressed Indian politicians and discontent over the partition of the State of Bengal spread far and wide.

The Swadeshi movement was launched for the boycott of British goods, and it received a fresh impetus from Japan's victory over Russia in the Russo-Japanese War which encouraged in them the belief that they were in no way inferior to Whites. The Morley Reform of 1909, coupled with the conciliatory policy of the Viceroy, eased the tension somewhat. In the winter of 1911, King George V's big reception in India took place on a very gorgeous scale and superficially it appeared as though the authority of the King and his Government stood on a non-collapsible basis.

A disquieting under-current was nevertheless running all this while. A year later, Lord Hardinge was seriously wounded by a bomb thrown at him when he, as the new Viceroy, was making his formal entry into the new capital Delhi. A terrorist organization had already been in existence at Punjab, Bengal.

First World War

The first World War occurred in an atmosphere such as has been described. Nobody dreamed at the beginning it would develop such serious dimensions as it did. The phrase "business as usual," which was on the British lips at the time, truthfully reflected the general mood of the British people.

In his Memoir of the Great War, Lloyd George denounces representative government as unfit for the successful handling of big problems like the Great War. In any case, the first Great War imposed immense sacrifices and heavy burdens not on the Dominions only but on India and Egypt also. In democratic countries, there is no obligation without its accompanying right. Especially in making Indians and Egyptians—peoples who are, historically, anything but friendly to Britain—shed blood in a war which they regarded as no concern of theirs, it was necessary for Britain to give them many tempting pledges. Failure to redeem these pledges promptly in the postwar days did much to impair British authority over her possessions.

In 1920, the British Government produced a plan for the setting up of a separate parliament for the South and for Ulster. While Ulster accepted it, the South rejected it. The Sinn Fein Parliament seized the government organs and established organs for the administration of justice. In the meantime, there were numerous cases of political murders and other outrages by secret societies. All police steps having proved of no avail, the Government resolved on drastic measures of reprisal. It gave wide discretionary powers to the special police force organized by ex-servicemen, only to find that this organization acted with as little regard for the national law as the rebels.

From the beginning of 1921, the "officially sanctioned retaliatory measures" were tried but, far from bringing the situation any nearer solution, it intensified the incendiary race in the burning of houses. The Government soon found itself in the crucial dilemma of choosing between a compromise and the dispatch of regular forces. Luckily, the Royal Message of King George V at the opening of the Ulster Parliament had a pacifying effect on the ruffled feelings of the people, and a fortnight's armistice was proclaimed.

Dr. Valera Dissatisfied

On December 6, the Government concluded with the moderate elements the Irish Treaty under which the South was assured the constitutional status as a self-governing territory with complete financial autonomy and the qualified right of maintaining an army. Not that de Valera and other Republicans were satisfied with this arrangement, however. They simply changed their tactics, and by obtaining seats in Parliament, gained power in the election of 1932. Then, de Valera started an anti-British struggle by securing the passage of a Bill depriving the Viceroy of Ireland of his powers, abolishing the practise of taking the oath of allegiance and denuding the people of the Free State of British citizenship. Subsequently, the name of the country

(Continued on Page 3)

Theft in Asia

By Our Political Commentator

A further flagrant example of that peculiar deliberate inversion of the usual meaning of terms which characterizes present-day Anglo-American propaganda is afforded by President Roosevelt's recent speech wherein he charges Japan with having "stolen" vast territories from China from long before the war, which she was "not to be trusted to return after the war."

Now, the rape of Chinese territories by Occidental Powers, initiated by Britain one hundred years ago with the Opium War, as a result of which the first foreign concessions were wrested from China, continued until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. As a result of this country's victories, Japan, at last free to carry out her fundamentally friendly and liberating policies toward China, restored to the sovereign National Government of China at Nanking, all the concessions literally stolen, in the generally accepted meaning of that term, at the gunpoint, from China by the Western Powers, as the peoples of China and indeed all Asia are well aware. No amount of name-calling, invective, or inverted use of terms can change this happy fact.

Let us look at the map.

Where is there a single Chinese territory retained by Japan?

Is Flourishing Empire

If Mr. Roosevelt refers to Manchoukuo, Manchoukuo is, as it has been for the past eleven years, thanks to Japan's firm stand and fixed determination that it should not be turned into a private preserve by any Occidental Power, a flourishing, independent Empire, with the Emperor Kangte securely established on the Throne of his illustrious forbears. Furthermore, Manchoukuo was never Chinese territory. China itself was ruled over by the Manchou dynasty for a period of some 250 years, but this no more made Manchuria Chinese territory than the British Isles are made American territory by reason of the fact that America once belonged to Britain and was under the rule of the British royal house.

In all that constitutes China proper, where Japan did not even wait until "after the war" to return those territories usurped by Britain and America, Japan retains no foot of territory. The huge metropolis of Shanghai controlling the Yangtze Basin and Central China, whose boundaries had gradually been extended by Britain and America without their even troubling to go through the customary deceptive legalistic formalities by which they usually cover similar thefts and inroads, has been restored entire to Nanking, to the great benefit of China's political and economic strength. Once the war is over, that city will take its place as a great Chinese commercial and industrial center, free to develop China, import and export trade for the benefit of China. It will no longer exist solely as a center of Anglo-American exploitation of China, as hitherto.

The only part of China that remains temporarily beyond the scope of Nanking's full sovereignty is that hinterland surrounding Chungking where in the midst of chaos and disruption, America has set up under her control a puppet regime whose days in any case are numbered, and whose reincorporation into the rest of independent China is only a question of time.

A Look at East Asia

If we look at the larger map of Greater East Asia and the Pacific, it can be seen that the only stolen territories in this region are those vast regions once appropriated by America, Britain and their Dutch satellite, most of which, with the tragic exception of India, who is to be hoped will also succeed in expelling the Occidental usurper have now been restored to their rightful owners as a result of Japan's good offices.

The rape of Hawaii and the Philippines by America is well within the memory of those now living. The Philippines, treacherously stolen after the Filipinos had generously assisted the Americans in their war against Spain and permitted them to gain that fatal foothold in their fair islands, are about to be returned to their legitimate owners, so long denied possession by America.

Burma, oppressed for over a hundred years by Britain, and stolen outright 57 years ago, is once more mistress in her own home.

Territories taken from Thailand by the Occidental Powers have also been returned to her, thanks to Japan's assistance.

The Dutch usurpers of Indonesia have also been turned out of their stolen possessions by Japan, and the native inhabitants already given the fullest possible degree of control which, given their free and spontaneous cooperation with the liberating forces of this country, will enable them to repel any further attempts to appropriate any of their territories by marauding Western Powers.

Mr. Roosevelt's perverse attempt to project on those who are rectifying them the very crimes of which he and his associates alone are guil-

(Continued on Page 3)

MOUNTING COST OF LIVING IN U.S. WORRIES WASHINGTON OFFICIALS

Price of Foodstuffs Rises 15.2 Per Cent in One Year—Coal Miners Grumble Over Low Wages

(From The Oriental Economist)

Financial inflation, a concomitant of modern warfare, has assumed such proportions in the United States as to constitute one of the most acute wartime problems in that country.

Some idea of the price situation in the United States can be obtained from Moody's survey. The wholesale price index, as of June 17, 1943, using 1931 as the base year stood at 243.8, an increase of 70.7 per cent as compared with the position just before the outbreak of World War II. It must be noted, however, that the upward movement of prices has been slackening since 1941, the rate of increase which was 8.2 per cent in the 12-month period ending June, 1940, and which advanced to 31.2 per cent in the following 12-month period, turned downward before long, dropping to 13.2 and 6.2 per cent respectively in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 period (each ending with June). This fact indicates that the Government at Washington has succeeded to some extent in price control.

But this is not the case either with the retail prices or living expenses. These have been skyrocketing since the War of Greater East Asia broke out. According to the Wall Street Journal, the rises in living expenses in the period from February 1942 to February this year were 15.2 per cent for foodstuffs, 4.9 per cent for clothing, 3.7 per cent for miscellaneous goods, 0.4 per cent for housing, and 2 per cent for fuels.

Wage Problem

Such increases of living expenses naturally have had an effect on the wage situation in the United States. The Time magazine reports that in the first five months of the current year, the prices for meat jumped by 20 per cent. It is most likely that the living difficulties of American workers have reached a stage surpassing our imagination, especially in the case of coal miners whose disputes with their employers and the Government have recently occupied the front of current news.

Table 1. Moody's Price Index
(December 31, 1931—100)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
January	143.2	158.9	172.6	225.1	245.8
February	145.0	159.7	175.5	228.3	247.8
March	140.6	155.8	185.2	231.6	243.9
April	140.2	162.2	185.5	230.6	246.1
May	144.4	153.0	194.2	231.2	245.7
June	142.8	154.5	202.7	229.4	243.8
July	144.3	151.6	210.1	230.6	
August	140.3	154.2	214.2	231.1	
September	168.7	160.3	219.9	234.9	
October	163.8	164.9	208.9	232.4	
November	159.9	167.1	208.7	230.4	
December	168.8	171.1	217.8	239.1	

(The figure for June 1943 is for the 17th of that month while the others are as of the end of each month.)

Coal Miners Less Paid

The wage level is considerably lower for coal miners than for workers in other lines. The average weekly pay is not more than $35 5/100 for anthracite miners as contrasted with $60 55/100 for workers in shipyards and $46 44/100 for those in aircraft plants. It is reported that of the total miners in Pennsylvania, those receiving Government relief comprised 10.7 per cent at the end of 1941. Little wonder that the Pennsylvania miners have struck for better wages with a stronger front than any other union workers, backed not only by the whole working class but the general public as well.

Responsible for such unstable livelihood of the American workers is, needless to mention, the fact that the supply of daily necessities has suffered a marked shrinkage, while national earnings have increased due to the liberal spending of the Government and some other factors. As announced by the Department of Commerce, national income in U.S. in 1942 gained by 23.4 per cent over 1941, and classified by major items, wages registered a notable increase of 30.5 per cent while on the other hand the gain of interest and dividend income was so small (1 per cent) that the movement can be said, if anything, to be already retrogressive.

Table 2. U.S. National Income
(In $100,000,000)

	1941	1942	Gain or loss in pct.
Wages	61.3	80.0	30.5
Other labor earnings	3.6	3.0	16.6
Enterprise and real estate earnings	17.4	21.0	20.6
Interest and dividend earnings	9.9	10.0	1.0
Corporate reserves	2.6	3.0	15.3
Total	94.8	117.0	23.4

(Source: Department of Commerce)

Industrial Wages Up

Especially remarkable are the gains of earnings for industrial workers and farmers. The Federal Reserve Board's index for wage earnings of industrial workers (1923-35 average=100) recorded a sizeable advance to 279 as of December last year from the 1941 monthly average of 149. The aggregate wage earnings showed a greater gain of 30 per cent. It must be noted, however, that such improvement of the earning position, ascribed mainly to the numerical increase of industrial workers, does not mean any increase of revenue for individual employes. The Federal Reserve Board's employment index (1923-35 average=100), for instance, rose by 24.2 per cent to 159 as of December 1942, from the 1941 average of 128.

As announced by the Department of Agriculture, U.S. farmers' earnings in 1942 totaled $15,600,000,000, a conspicuous increase of 45 per cent over the preceding year. Not only that, their income from farm produce was twice as large as the average for the year 1935-39. It is further estimated that of these revenues about $4,800,000,000 or eight times the 1935-39 average, was used for purchase of consumers' goods.

In striking contrast to such rapid increases in national income, material supplies for public consumption have been decreasing due to the mounting needs for war and lease-lend purposes. It is a matter of course that the greater the discrepancy between the swelling purchasing power of the general public and the supplies of consumers' goods, the sharper will commodity prices rise. Ex-Governor Burms of the Social Security Board estimates that the so-called inflation gap will reach 16 billion dollars within the current year, or 23 per cent of the estimated national earnings of $130,000,000,000. Moreover, be it emphasized, major materials produced and stored in the past will have been depleted to a minimum by the end of the current year.

Anti-Inflation Steps

To cope with the situation, the Government at Washington will no doubt strengthen and diversify its effective anti-inflation measures. During the period from the adoption in May last year of the maximum price system to the middle of last March, as many as 270 commodities were put under control. Commodities placed under the ration system during last year were coffee, sugar, automobile tires, gasoline, fuel oil, bicycles, typewriters, shoes and boots, and high-quality rugs. Added to the ration list on February 23 this year were canned provisions, dried and frozen fruit and vegetables. In rapid succession, on March 28, the ration system was extended to meat, cheese, fats, edible oil, and butter.

These rations have been adopted in order to enforce economy in consumption on the general public. Some idea of the extent the United States Government intends to economize on goods consumption can be obtained from Table 3 showing per capita consumption per year of major provisions as announced by the War Production Board.

Table 3. Per Capita Food Consumption In U.S.
(In Lbs.)

	1941	1942	1943 (Est.)
Meat	142.0	137.0	91.0
Fish	13.5	10.5	8.0
Butter	16.0	16.0	13.0
Sugar	104.0	81.0	80.0
Poultry	20.0	22.5	23.0
Canned vegetables	33.0	33.5	17.0

(Source: War Production Board)

It must be recalled that canned goods comprise almost 90 per cent of the total provisions consumed by the American public. Inasmuch as such canned provisions as vegetables, fruits, and meat are rationed so strictly that pineapples and peas are set at 11 and 7 points per can respectively as against the total weekly ration of 48 per cent per capita, the American consumers will find it rather difficult to adjust their mode of living to such wartime conditions.

Price Policy Imperfect

Although the Government at Washington is undoubtedly directing feverish efforts to stabilize national livelihood, the price policy is assailed by the problem of labor wages and farm produce prices. The particular emphasis President Roosevelt has placed on this point can be accounted for not only by the fact that his political supporters are composed mainly of workers and farmers but by the more notable fact that these lower class people have become factors of increasing importance in U.S. Wartime economy.

None of the presidential messages or of the price control regulations issued last year has put any explicit restriction on labor wages or farm produce prices. The executive orders of October 3, 1942 had the prices of all food pegged at the top level as of the five-day period from September 28 to October 2. But this was put into effect only temporarily for 60 days from October 5. Under the same executive orders salaries were pegged as a rule at the level current on September 15, and any decrease or increase was made subject to the license by the National Labor Board. But the price order of April 8 this year prohibits any increase of commodity prices and labor wages

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In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times
Evening

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

No. 15,987 TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

FLASH

ANNOUNCEMENT OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CONCERNING RECOGNITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF ITALY.

September 27, 1943

Formal notice that the Fascist Republican Government of Italy has been established and that Mr. Benito Mussolini has assumed his duty as its head, having been received through the German diplomatic organ, the Japanese Government have notified, today, their recognition of that Government through the same German organ.

In News Spotlight

'Build New Nation on Ashes of Old,' Says Laurel in Acceptance Address

Says New National Assembly Is Different From 'Restricted' Legislature Under American Rule—Exhorts Members to Give All in Big Task Ahead

"I accept with all humility and gratitude my election as President-Elect, which is the most precious gift the people can bestow, and I place myself completely absolutely and unselfishly at the disposal of my countrymen," declared Jose P. Laurel in his speech before the inaugural session of the National Assembly following his election as leader of the future Republic of the Philippines, according to a Domei report from Manila dated September 25.

In declaring that "This new Philippine National Assembly is a different Legislature" from similar bodies in the past, Mr. Laurel said: "You can legislate on any matter without being checked or disapproved by a higher authority.

His address follows:

"May God give me infinite strength, courage, determination and vision so that I may not falter in this most solemn hour of my life.

"I accept with all humility and gratitude my election as President-Elect which is the most precious gift the people can bestow, and I place myself completely, absolutely and unselfishly at the disposal of my countrymen," he added.

Cooperation Asked

Calling upon the Assembly to join him in the great task of establishing the new Government, he declared: "Let us face the future together with courage and confidence, consoled by the fact that God in his inscrutable wisdom never abandons a people who will be free and who are determined to be free."

Reviewing the Philippines' fight for liberty under Spanish and United States domination, Mr. Laurel said that it had always met with failure because of the imperialistic designs of the sovereign States in contrast to the benevolent policy of Japan soon to materialize in the complete liberation of the Philippines from age-old bondage and exploitation.

The first Philippines Republic, he continued, which was organized at the turn of the century after the Philippines' victory over Spain, was short-lived because it did not even have the chance to establish an assembly to provide for its constitution due to the arrival of the Americans.

"In 1935 the Tydings-MacDuffie law was enacted permitting the Filipinos to draft a constitutional commonwealth but, as in previous congressional enactments, the legislative power was limited," he continued, adding: "This is evident in the ordinance appended to the constitution which also restricted legislative rights to certain limited matters."

"This new Philippine National Assembly is a different Legislature. Unlike similar bodies in the past your's is a sovereign Legislature. You can legislate on any matter without being checked or disapproved by a higher authority.

"I am proud that this Legislature of Filipinos has elected me to the highest position of the land."

Urging the assembly men to dedicate their efforts to the difficult work ahead, Mr. Laurel said: "We must reconstruct our country upon the ruins wrought by the war and promote the happiness and welfare of our people and, if necessary, to give the last drop of our blood for the prosperity and glory of our country."

Work as Sphere Member

Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, also addressed the members of the inaugural session of the National Assembly. He declared:

"First and foremost, our efforts should be concentrated on our country's future as a member of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Monday, September 27

ASAHI—Epochal Treaty
MAINICHI—Britain in Bankruptcy

Epochal Treaty

ASAHI—The treaty between Japan and Burma concerning the territories of Burma in Shan and other regions has just been concluded. The treaty which was signed at Rangoon on September 25 after obtaining the approval of the Privy Council on the 22nd of the same month, stipulates that Japan recognizes the incorporation into territories of Burma of the Shan States excluding the two States of Kentung and Mong Pan, the Karenni States and the Wa Region.

By the conclusion of the new treaty Japanese military administration which hitherto has been enforced in those areas will cease. This must be said to indicate actually a striking advance achieved in the international position of independent Burma.

Simultaneously also, on the other hand, we see the steady progress being made by the Philippines in construction of a new State. The election of members of the prospective new Philippines National Assembly has been concluded. At the initial national rally Dr. Jose P. Laurel, chairman of the Independence Preparatory Committee, has been unanimously elected as President-designate of the new Philippines by oral voting, and it would not at all be too much to say that the Southern Islands are on the threshold of acquiring complete independence.

Nor need we point out the fact that the national foundation of our old ally Manchoukuo is being ever more strengthened and that our new ally Thailand has an atmosphere of greater national progress and prosperity. Even in those various Southern Regions where the native inhabitants are granted only the right of participation in government, those inhabitants may well be said to have acquired at least spiritual vitality if we recall the time previous to Japanese occupation when they were in a state of permanent bondage and slavery.

East Asia must now overcome Anglo-American utilitarian and materialistic ideas. If we get through this difficult period with success, it is certain that we shall be able to achieve the best fruits of Co-Prosperity.

Burma is one of our allies who will courageously and heroically tread this path of hard trials and the new treaty just signed is only a slight reward for this noble effort on the part of Burma.

Even as the enemy is engrossed in malicious propaganda, our Hakko Ichiu (universal brotherhood) principle is being given concrete expression under its very nose. Our aim is to give all the nations proper places in the total scheme and is contrary to the "squeezing" policies that the enemy is practising. Our principle is entirely opposite to the enemy scheming as seen in the Atlantic Charter in which is manifested the usage of bad cheques in the good name of granting independence.

To carry out our pledges in utter disregard of loss or sacrifice—this is the essence of the Japanese spirit.

Britain in Bankruptcy

MAINICHI—Prime Minister Churchill delivered a speech in the British Parliament on September 21, but it was a spiritless one. His original plan was to please Parlia-

(Continued on Page 2)

HUNGRY INDIANS MOB OFFICIALS; FIREARMS USED

Police in Jammu City Kill Seven, Wound Nine --Curfew Is Imposed

Domei

LISBON, September 26.—Famine stricken Indians in Jammu City in southern Kashmir demonstrated against the British authorities resulting in the death of seven persons and injuries of nine when police on Friday opened fire upon the crowd, reports reaching here from London revealed quoting a dispatch from Srinagar.

British officials disclosed that hungry demonstrators gathered near the city police station on Thursday, setting fire to the Governor's car and drove a police lorry into a ditch after attempting to set it on fire.

On the next day, the report said that long processions of starved Indians marched through the streets of the city defying the police who attempted to break up the demonstration but the crowd continued to press forward.

As the mob grew violent and the police were in danger of being overpowered, British authorities ruthlessly ordered the police to open fire on the crowd killing seven persons and injuring nine. As excuse for the killing, British officials said: "Considering all that the Government has been doing and contemplate doing to relieve the food situation at Jammu, this development is certainly unexpected."

Following the incident, curfew has been imposed on the city which is being patrolled by military authorities at night.

Press Raps Amery

Domei

SHONAN, September 26.—The stormy debate in the British House of Commons on the Indian famine was front-paged today by the Indian evening paper, Azad Hind. Under a banner headline, it said: "Provincial Autonomy is Blamed for the Famine in Bengal!" In the second splash headline, the paper declared: "Amery Heckled in British Parliament."

The journal bitterly criticizing Leopold Amery's evasive statement stated that the "Indian ministers are responsible to the local legislature and statutorily responsible for the food administration."

It declared how monstrously distorted the statement of the British Secretary of State for India can be seen from the fact that ministers to whom Amery refers are impotent to do anything more than affix their rubber stamps to British Rajahs' decress.

The Azad Hind pointed out that the most surprising feature of the Indian famine is that all victims of starvation are Indians and not a single Englishman or American has succumbed to hunger.

The paper also asserted that benevolent British Rajah sees to it that British soldiers are fed five times a day and not one meal is cut down despite the severest famine existing in the history of India.

Marshall Ouster Move Is Scouted as Rumor

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 26.—Rumors concerning the attempt to oust Chief of Staff General George Marshall from Washington and to appoint him to a post in Europe was denied by Senator Scot Lucas from Illinois, in his address delivered at the Republican Association meeting held at French Lick, Indiana.

"Attempts to oust Chief of Staff Marshall from Washington and to appoint him a supreme commander in Europe have recently been voiced, but such rumors must be rejected as they only result in weakening the war effort of the Government." Senator Lucas said. "It is nothing but a scheme of a certain Republican element to try to injure the reputation of President Roosevelt in connection with the next Presidential election."

Tseng Named Spokesman

Domei

CANTON, September 25.—Tseng Ching-chi of the Chungking military headquarters was appointed to succeed Bao Kai as the military spokesman for the Chungking forces as a result of the latter's resignation, a broadcast from Chungking disclosed.

Hitler Tojo Mussolini

Ties of Axis Unshaken On Third Anniversary

3 Nations Marching Steadily Forward, Declares Furuuchi

"The solid ties binding the Japanese, German and Italian nations, spiritually, culturally and strategically, will become ever more unshakable in the future," declared Hiroo Furuuchi, Director of the Fourth Section of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, in an interview with Domei on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Tripartite Pact today.

Mr. Furuuchi was active as third secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Berlin at the time of the signing of the historic Treaty.

"When three years ago today," said Mr. Furuuchi, "we proceeded to the Fuehrer's official residence in a motorcar procession, Berlin citizens lining the street hailed us, waving Rising Sun flags and Hakenkreuz banners. None of them, however, knew that we were about to sign the historic Three-Power Pact. They were just cheering the Japanese diplomatic mission, so secretly had the procedures of the Treaty been conducted."

Recollecting the past three years since the Pact was concluded, the Foreign Office official continued:

"During the first two years of the three-year period, the three signatories of the Pact fought brilliantly and successfully both in the European and Asiatic theaters of war. Marking the third year, the Axis Powers launched upon the task of construction.

"While in East Asia, Japan's program for establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has progressed rapidly, with Burma having attained its freedom and the Philippines about to become independent, remarkable strides have been made in reconstruction of the Balkans and other German-occupied areas.

"The Tripartite Pact is characterized by a cooperative spirit and collaborative operations and, as such, is of great historic significance."

In referring to recent developments in Italy, Mr. Furuuchi declared that the Badoglio coup d'etat had caused no impediment at all to the solid alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy. The betrayal, he said, had offered to the Tripartite Powers an opportunity to oust the nefarious elements from the Axis camp.

"With the dramatic reappearance of Benito Mussolini," Mr. Furuuchi emphasized, "Fascist Italy has been revived. It was a natural outcome that those hindering the sound growth of the Axis should have fallen by their own acts. Hereafter, the moral, cultural and strategic alliance of the Axis countries will, I firmly believe, become ever more solid and unshakable."

Rebirth of Italians Under Mussolini Is Boon, Says Shiratori

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Tripartite Pact, former Japanese Ambassador to Italy Toshio Shiratori declared that Italy's surrender has proved a boon instead of a misfortune to the Axis. Interviewed at his home at Takagi-cho, Aoyama, ex-Ambassador Shiratori spoke as follows to the Domei reporter:

"At the time of the conclusion of the Three-Power Treaty, I was in Tokyo as adviser to the Foreign Office. The present German Ambassador to Japan, H. G. Stahmer, was then in Japan incognito in his capacity as Ambassador-at-Large. Since then, three years have already passed.

"Even during the days of my ambassadorship in Italy, Il Duce Benito Mussolini had staunchly supported the signing of the Three-Power Treaty. Tremendous transformations have taken place since then. Japan has come out on the plus side and Italy on the minus. Of course, whether Italy will become a total minus or not will all depend on the turn of future events.

"In my opinion, Italy's dropping out of the Axis line-up will have no great effect either militarily or technically. Italy under the Badoglio clique was a precarious Axis ally, and his surrender has purged that nation of all treacherous and undesirable elements. Italy can now be firmly united under Mussolini. There may be a slight diminution of the Axis forces, but this is more than compensated by the priceless improvement in quality.

"The resurrection of Italy under Mussolini will mean that the elements that had prevented Italy's attainment of complete accord on the new order in the Balkans and France have been removed. Hereafter, it is to be expected that more voluntary and positive Axis cooperation will ensue in this direction.

"In other words, the fundamental ideal of the founding of the Japanese Empire that 'each nation shall occupy its rightful place,' which forms the basic principle of the Tripartite Pact, will be attained easier under the present situation. The Balkan States no doubt will give closer cooperation to the Axis nations. From a military viewpoint, America and Britain will end up by bringing a hornet's nest about their own ears and Anglo-American propaganda will prove a boomerang.

"My hopes are that Mussolini will renew his activities with redoubled energy to construct a European co-prosperity sphere in cooperation with Germany, wherein military force and national boundaries play but a small part. In like manner an identical co-prosperity sphere will be established in Greater East Asia under the leadership of Japan."

Concordia Thanks Japan

Domei

HSINKING, September 25.—Messages of appreciation for the gallant fighting of the Japanese Forces were drafted and adopted by the All-Manchoukuo Concordia Association Convention which commenced today, and were sent to the Commander of the Kwantung Army and the Ministers of the Japanese Navy and War respectively.

Assemblymen to Meet

The first meeting of the newly-elected members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly will be convened on October 11 to last for a week.

Chiang Addresses Meet

Domei

CANTON, September 26.—Chiang Kai-shek delivered an address on administrative and diplomatic policies at 4:30 p.m. yesterday at the People's Political Conference which began on September 18.

In his message, Chiang asked for authority to establish an organ for the enforcement of constitutional administration which would improve local self-administration. He also proposed the opening of an assembly, and another organization for economic mobilization.

Imperial Air Formations Smash Enemy Facilities In S. Pacific, China Raids

Army Eagles Blast Facilities at Kian, Kanchow, Suichuan

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 26.—Crack air units of the Imperial Army, in large formations, again raided three American advance bases in Kiangsi Province, today.

At 8:22 a.m., today, one of the Japanese air squadrons launched an attack on Kian, concentrating furious bombings on the airfield and runways and rendering them unfit for use.

Another unit, consisting of fighter and bomber planes, raided Kanchow at 8:25 a.m., blasting the airfield, runways and munition depots on the east side of the city with great success.

A third unit appeared over Suichuan at 8:25 a.m. and pounding the airfield, runways and munition depots on the south side of the city, inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy.

Fine weather prevailed and the skies over the above three air bases were clear. Despite terrific A-A fire from the ground, the Japanese Air Units performed their missions with devastating thoroughness and all planes returned safely to their base.

Chishima Defense Strong

The American planes that raided North Chishima recently met with unexpectedly strong resistance, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi which reveals the impressions of one of the enemy pilots who participated in the attack. Said the airman:

"The Japanese defense corps in North Chishima are surprisingly strong. Moreover, the Japanese planes which counter-attacked us were powerful, being mounted with high-caliber guns. To face them was a difficult task and I certainly had a narrow escape."

ARGENTINE HEAD CLARIFIES NATION'S FRIENDLY POLICY

Ramirez Makes Statement at Ceremony

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—Argentina's diplomatic policy was clarified by President General Pedro Ramirez in his address delivered at the ceremony opening the newly established "House of History" at Buenos Aires today. This address was the first made by the President on diplomatic questions since the resignation of Foreign Minister Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni.

"The strong ties that bind Argentina with other nations of the American Continent will never be broken," he said in his address. "Argentina will respect the sovereignty of other nations and adopt fair and just policies toward friendly countries, just as other States respect the independence of Argentina.

"That is to say, the diplomatic policy of Argentina embodies fair, just and sincere friendly feelings without any prejudice or ambition toward all other nations. This policy will be manifested in actual and concrete acts."

Aquatic Body Created

The Central Aquatic Association has been founded in accordance with the aquatic industry corporation law. Under the chairmanship of Viscount Masuzo Nomura, a plenary meeting of the preparations committee for the new organization was held on Saturday and it was decided to name Kenzo Aoyama as president and Shintaro Shindo as vice-president. Formal sanction was given for the founding and recommendation of the two persons by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry the same day.

U.S. Reclaims Silk, Nylon

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—With the United States suffering from a shortage of raw silk, the War Production Bureau announced today that it is proposing to reclaim 2,500,000 pounds of used silk and nylon throughout the country within a period beginning today until September 30, according to Washington reports.

Beaverbrook Is Back In Cabinet; Anderson Given Finance Post

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—The British Wartime Cabinet announced, yesterday, that Lord Beaverbrook will return to the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal and Sir John Anderson will succeed the late Sir Kingsley Wood as Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to London reports. Richard Law has been named Minister of State, Viscount Cranbourne becomes Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, remains as Deputy Prime Minister and also becomes Lord President of Council. Meanwhile, reports from Stockholm said that the appointment of Anderson as successor to the finance post proved unexpected because Oliver Lyttleton had been mentioned as first choice while a more surprising change was the re-entrance of Lord Beaverbrook into the Cabinet after an 18-month absence. It is added that indications point to more changes following the present reshuffle.

ITALY INVADERS SEEN CAUTIOUS

British Army Quiet Following Losses--Yanks Heavily Hit

Domei

LISBON, September 26.—The anti-Axis forces in Italy limited their activities in the past 24 hours to local reconnaissance thrusts in the Gulf of Salerno, Potenza and the Gulf of Manfredonia areas. Anglo-American reports claimed the occupation of Spinazzola, about 25 miles inland from the Adriatic coast on the junction of the main railway lines running north from Taranto to Foggia.

Meanwhile, BBC claimed that anti-Axis headquarters in North Africa released a rebel French communique announcing the occupation of Bastia in Corsica, but later retracted the report.

Fierce Battle Continued

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—Severe encounters continued between the British and German forces northwest of Salerno where the British are desperately attempting to break through into the depression east of Vesuvius by employing all kinds of arms and at great sacrifice of men, according to Berlin reports.

The British, operating in difficult, mountainous terrain, are suffering serious losses. Battles are still in full swing, according to reports.

Meanwhile the Americans opened up with an intense artillery barrage against the mountain positions of the Germans, yesterday, according to additional reports from Berlin. It reported that the advancing American troops had been thrown back in a surprise attack, with the enemy

(Continued on Page 2)

Moscow Opens Theater

Domei

MOSCOW, September 26.—One of the largest theaters in Moscow was reopened last night for the first time in two years for the performance of the opera Ivan Suzanin. The Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia Naotake Sato attended the performance at the invitation of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat.

Chile-Reich Pact Signed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 26.—An agreement was concluded today between the Chilean and the German Governments respecting the exchange of diplomats and residents, according to reports from Santiago.

According to this agreement, German diplomats and residents in Chile will shortly leave for Europe to return home.

Navy Air Units Raid Vella Lavella, New Guinea Enemy Bases

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC, September 27.—Imperial Navy Air Units consisting of fighters and bombers, attacked an enemy convoy at a point near Vella Lavella Island on the morning of September 25 and heavily damaged two large-sized enemy transports which were set ablaze. One enemy position on the island was also set on fire.

The loss on our side was one plane self-blasted.

Enemy Positions Blasted
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC, September 27.—Imperial Japanese naval air units launched three attacks on Finsch Haven and Anto Point at dawn of September 25, and bombed enemy landing places as well as ground positions there.

No loss was caused on the Japanese side.

Five Raiders Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC, September 27.—A formation of 55 enemy planes, comprising Douglas and Grummans, raided Kulambangra Island on the morning of September 27. Japanese ground batteries shot down five of them. Japanese damage on the ground was slight.

NOTED ASTRONOMER DIES; HELD LATITUDE BODY POST

Kimura Recipient of Imperial Academy Prize

Dr. Hisashi Kimura, noted for his researches relating to the deviation of the earth's axis and honorary chief of the International Latitude Variation Committee, died of illness at his home in Setagaya yesterday at 2:45 p.m. The noted scientist was 74 years old.

A native of Ishikawa Prefecture, Dr. Kimura after graduating from the astronomy course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1892 became a member of the staff of the Mizusawa Latitude Observatory in Iwate Prefecture, and in 1899 was appointed director of the Observatory. He received his doctor's degree in 1904. In 1911, Dr. Kimura was awarded the first Imperial Academy prize.

At the time the Mizusawa Latitude Observatory became the International Latitude Variation Central Bureau in 1922, Dr. Kimura was appointed chief of the International Latitude Variation Committee. After 40 long years of service as director of the Observatory, he resigned in 1939, and his contributions to astronomical researches are indeed great. In 1937 he was honored with the conferment of the Cultural Order. Dr. Kimura was recommended as honorary chief of the International Latitude Variation Committee in 1936.

Living Funds of Italians In China Region Assured

Domei

NANKING, September 26.—The Finance Ministry of the National Government of China announced on September 23 the amount of funds that can be withdrawn from bank deposits by Italians in China, based on the 11th Article of the Temporary Banking Regulations. According to the announcement, banks are allowed to pay out living expenses not exceeding 500 yuan a month per person, and 2,000 yuan per family.

Any withdrawal of funds exceeding the above limits will require special permits by the Finance Ministry. Expenses for medical treatment will be payable upon submission of a certificate to that effect by the applicant.

Standley in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—United States Ambassador William Standley to the Soviet Union arrived in Washington from Moscow yesterday, it is reported from Washington.

RAIL STRIKERS IN U.S. GIVE UP

Los Angeles Trainmen Return to Work; Pay Raise Unsettled

Domei

LISBON, September 26.—Striking Los Angeles trainmen returned to their jobs at 2 a.m. today ending the two-day strike which had paralyzed passenger and freight traffic over the 1,100 miles of the Pacific Electric rail and bus lines, after President Roosevelt asked that the walk-out be ended because it was seriously hampering war efforts, reports from Los Angeles revealed.

The vote which was taken by show of hands among the 2,000 railroaders at a mass meeting was greeted by a chorus of "Boos." Workers insisted on renewal of negotiations to secure a 13 cent hourly pay raise.

Transportation Crippled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—Transportation in Los Angeles is virtually paralyzed as the day old strike of the members of the Brotherhood Railway trainmen continued, according to reports from Los Angeles.

Officials of the striking committee refused to permit movement of war materials and troops over the strike crippled 1,100 mile rail and bus network of the Pacific Electric Railway.

The strike found more than 2,500 members of the Brotherhood Railway trainmen forcing 400,000 commuters to find other means of transportation, while 2,000 carloads of freight are piled up in the various terminals of the line. The strike is seriously affecting the war industries in the Los Angeles area particularly the aircraft industry.

The walk-out is in protest to the Government's delay in reconsidering the rejection of the Union demands for 13 cents hourly increase in pay.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ment with his usual eloquence on the subject of the transfer of Il Duce Benito Mussolini into anti-Axis hands. But the affairs of the world did not develop in the way he wished, and he was compelled ultimately to make an insipid speech.

His first plea in Parliament referred to the Soviet issue. He said that the second front will be set up as soon as prospects of success of that move become apparent. From our own viewpoint, it was quite unnecessary for Churchill to make such a statement. The British Prime Minister probably made this speech either as a means of whining before Premier Josef Stalin or else as bait to lure the Soviet leader.

It is open to doubt whether Premier Stalin can be induced to hold a conference with the anti-Axis leaders on such a basis. Churchill is placing all his hopes on the conference, but was it not he himself who was confident of success in disposing Il Duce?

Churchill's plea was a long one even touching on the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten to the new post. As a British Prime Minister, Churchill no doubt must have wanted to make a bombastic speech concerning the assumption by a Britisher of the post of Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia in opposition to Eisenhower in the Mediterranean. Fearing to incur the displeasure of Roosevelt, however, Churchill was forced to say in Parliament that the appointment of the British Supreme Commander was an affair of no importance.

The condition of British finances has been already referred to in these columns, and we have very little to add on the same subject. Britain fought the previous Great War with the wealth that it accumulated since the Napoleonic war. The national debt amounting to £7,100,000,000 incurred as a result of that war proved to be a stone mortar fixed to Britain's neck. Flinging away the traditional free trade, Britain had to keep itself inside the preferential trade system within the British Empire. Now Britain is facing the present Great War. According to a report from our Special Correspondent Sakura at Lisbon, the debt that Britain has incurred since the outset of the war until the end of August, setting aside the £4,450,000,000 debt to America under the Lend-Lease Act, totals £9,725,000,000, with the war expenditures mounting higher with the lapse of time.

All in all it is without doubt that Britain is already in bankruptcy and is continuing the war by depending upon the United States.

P.I. President-Elect Spends Quiet Sunday; Many Officials Call

Domei

MANILA, September 26.—President-Elect Jose P. Laurel spent today quietly with his family following yesterday's inaugural session at the National Assembly which elevated him to the highest official post of the future Republic of the Philippines. The new Filipino leader was the center of intimate domestic gathering usually held on the Sabbath in traditional native fashion. Despite the day's strenuous activity, the President-Elect rose early and heard Mass. Later he strolled about the garden in his modest two-story residence at Bagumbayan district. Shouldering new weighty responsibilities, he received several official calls and was prepared to tackle further pressing task ahead. Mr. Laurel was a luncheon guest yesterday of Benigno S. Aquino, newly elected Speaker of the National Assembly, and at night was a guest at the dinner given by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, at the Malacanan Palace.

F.I.C. Issues New Laws To Boost Output of Salt

Domei

SAIGON, September 26.—To maintain the present production of salt in French Indo-China, demand for which is rapidly increasing, the authorities have decided to prohibit the utilization of salt fields for other purposes. Moreover, the approval of Customs authorities are now required for the transfer of the right of salt-field ownership.

As Indo-China's coast line is long, there are many salt fields, the annual production of which totals about 200,000 tons. Hence, French Indo-China is not only self-sufficient in salt but exports are made to other countries. The demand for Indo-China's salt is rapidly increasing with the develpment of various industries in the Southern Region.

It was also reported that Customs authorities have also prohibited salt field owners from neglecting their fields for more than one month and the penalty for anyone found violating the new regulations will be the confiscation of their property.

Italy Invaders Seen Cautious

(Continued from Page 1)

leaving a great number as prisoners.

The Potenza area remained quiet except for cautious reconnaissance by the British.

U.S. Losses Announced

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—The American War Department announced today that 3,497 men of the United States Fifth Army, alone, had been either killed, wounded or are missing in the period between September 9-15.

Although the announcement said that the figures were exclusive of all other anti-Axis forces, the disclosure is considered greatly minimized, radically differing from the German announcement of September 14 which said that 8,000-10,000 Americans had been killed and about the same number captured.

Makes N.Y.-Moscow Phone Call

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 26.—The New York office of the Associated Press talked with Henry Cassidy, its correspondent at Moscow, over international telephone last night, in the first direct telephone communication between the Soviet Union and a foreign country since the beginning of the present war, according to New York reports.

HULL, MOLOTOV MEET PLANNED

Due in Moscow to Discuss War and Post-Bellum Aims

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—The likelihood of the Foreign Ministers' Conference being held in Moscow was indicated in today's reports from Washington which said that State Secretary Hull, Foreign Secretary Eden and Foreign Commissar Molotov will probably meet soon in Moscow to search for an Anglo-U.S.-Soviet agreement on the war objectives and post-war collaboration, solution for which was unreached despite the efforts of Roosevelt and Churchill.

The Hull delegation is likely to include Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease executive in London, as new Ambassador to Moscow. It was disclosed that Admiral William Standley, retiring U.S. envoy to Moscow, today, conferred with Secretary Hull in the presence of Harriman and James, C. Dunn, State Department political adviser.

While Standley declined to discuss his future plans, it is known that he is not going back to Moscow and is said to have told Foreign Commissar Molotov of his decision before leaving, it is reported.

Stettinius Given Post

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—President Roosevelt announced, tonight. his acceptance of the resignation by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and at the same time announced the appointment of Edward Stettinius Jr., Lend-Lease administrator, as his successor, according to Washington reports.

It is recalled that Welles handed in his resignation following his difference of opinion with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

President Roosevelt, also took the occasion to announce the creation of the Foreign Economic Administration Board to be headed by Leo Crowley, newly-appointed head of the Office of Economic Welfare.

U.S. Sells War Bonds

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 26.—Designating September 27 as "Warship Construction Day," the United States Government will put special war bonds on sale tomorrow, according to Washington reports.

In this connection, President Roosevelt speaking on Saturday on the sales of special war bonds declared: "By purchasing special war bonds, American citizens can become builders of warships and can also brace up men and women workers at shipbuilding yards."

More Italian Workers Seen

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Italian workers in Germany now reach 200,000, but in order to foster more migration of Italian labor into Germany, the military authorities have simplified the method of remittances by these workers to their families in Italy, according to Rome reports. At the same time, Italian authorities are considering measures for increasing the supply of skilled male and female workers from Italy to Germany.

U.S. Film Prohibited

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 26.—Municipal authorities for Buenos Aires today prohibited the public presentation of a Warner Brothers cinema film entiled, "Age of Darkness," on the ground that it features anti-Axis propaganda.

Freedom for Indians Demanded By U.S. Woman Representative

Mrs. Clare Luce Assails Churchill for Regarding Liberty as White Man's Monopoly; Hits Roosevelt's Hackneyed Idea

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—Republican Representative Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, of New York, wife of Henry R. Luce publisher of Time magazine, assailed British Prime Minister Winston Churchill for regarding freedom as a white man's monopoly and joined with others at the recent meeting of the India League of America in supporting the demands of the Indians for freedom, it was reported here today.

Reports from New York revealed that Mrs. Luce could not attend the meeting because of illness but her address was read by the League's President, Sirdar Singh, who presided over the meeting.

The speakers at the meeting joined in demanding the release of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit J. Nehru and other leaders of the civil disobedience campaign in India, who have been in jail for one year for interfering with the prosecution of the war, the reports revealed. Other speakers at the meeting were: Henry Carpenter, writer on India; Louis Fisher and Doctor Anup Singh, editor of India Today.

President Franklin

Mrs. Luce called on President Franklin Roosevelt and other American leaders to abandon "Pontius Pilate Silence," on the India question.

"Certainly we fight for freedom of every white man in Europe, but do we fight for freedom of liberty of the South Sea islanders, Malaysians, Indians, and the people of Asia?"

"May I inquire if the Atlantic Charter extends to the peoples of Asia? Churchill is neither embarrassed nor frightened by this question. Churchill is heroic in all things and he answered unafraid. 'I don't intend to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. We intend to hold our own.' He says that freedom—political freedom—is not so much a white man's concept as white man's monopoly.

"So back into the cage of imperialism for you brown skinned white man's burden? But what of Franklin Roosevelt? Where does he stand about Nehru? They say Roosevelt is the world's best informed man. He must know Nehru's only fault is passionate love of western concepts of political freedom and democracy. Does Roosevelt see no fault with him now in jail? I am sure he sees none."

The meeting was attended by over 1,500 persons who adopted a resolution declaring, "India's just demands for freedom become the test of the sincerity of the provisions of the Atlantic Charter and other proclamations of the anti-Axis nations, particularly among the millions of the Near and Far East."

Shops in Shanghai Get Monopoly Of Wandering Locksmiths' Trade

From among the itinerant hordes of costermongers, cobblers and street hawkers that daily roam the alleys, terraces and thoroughfares of this city, one profession is slowly being strangled from lack of business. This is the vocation of lock repairing. The familiar "jingle-jangle-jingle" of wandering locksmiths is virtually a thing of the past, and is seldom heard nowadays says the Shanghai Times.

The itinerant locksmith has his workshop and show windows all contained in two compact boxes, which he carries with him on his regular rounds by means of a bamboo shoulder support. In past years he used to know the profitable beats, where the residents when they wanted locks repaired or keys duplicated awaited his coming.

Today his business has suffered greatly by the mushroom growth of chains of locksmith shops, which have absorbed a large portion of his trade. Persons who wish to have their keys modified or new locks installed no longer await the wandering locksmith, but contact the locksmith shops.

Many of the itinerant locksmiths themselves have established regular stalls or shops to carry on their trade, though the majority in this profession have turned to other and more profitable vocations. Only the hardy or the desperate cling to the precarious profession of itinerant lock repairing.

Rapid Workers

Even in past years the main job of the wandering locksmiths was the reproduction or modification of keys. Intimate knowledge of the various types of locks has made them deft and rapid workers. With the help of a crude vice, a metal file and a hammer the locksmiths reproduce a key in several minutes, though to make a new one from an inspection of the lock, naturally involves more time.

Each locksmith probably picked up his profession through necessity or from his father or relatives, as the trade is not difficult to learn and does not require special schooling. The degrees of proficiency, consequently, between individual locksmiths varies a great deal.

With all locks falling into three principal categories, the locksmiths' job is considerably simplified. The most common lock is operated with pivoted levers or pin-tumblers, and is usually installed in room doors. The Yale type of lock, however, is also widely utilized in this city. The basis of its mechanism is a series of revolving plugs which are lifted when the flat key is inserted. These plugs fall into the depressions of the key's serrated edge and a twist of the key then is all that is necessary to lift the bolt.

Occasionally a locksmith is required to find the combination of safe locks. Not many are capable of doing this, having little or no practice in this line of their profession, but a few of the old hands are proficient in all aspects of this vocation, and are capable of tackling a job even remotely connected with locks.

ITALIAN ENVOY TO REICH NAMED

Person Undisclosed; New Foreign Vice-Minister Appointed

Premier Benito Mussolini has appointed a certain influential person as Ambassador to Berlin, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi yesterday.

The new Ambassador, whose name has not been disclosed, is scheduled to arrive in Berlin today or tomorrow.

German political circles are paying much attention to the fact that the Republican Fascist Party has dispatched an envoy to the Reich so early. These circles expect that new political developments will be seen after the Italian Ambassador's arrival at his post, regarding recognition by Germany of the new Fascist Government, reconfirmation by the same Government of the Tripartite Pact and other problems respecting Axis relations.

It was also revealed that Il Duce has appointed the former Italian Minister to Cairo as Foreign Vice-Minister.

Must Surrender Arms

Domei

BERLIN, September 26.—Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of German forces in Southern Italy, ordered all Italians to surrender their arms in an order issued today, according to Rome reports.

"All Italians must submit, within 24 hours, all rifles, revolvers and other arms and munitions to the city office or other public places, and Italian authorities should collect such arms and munitions and send them to nearby German headquarters," the order said. "Those hiding arms, committing acts of violence, concealing anti-Axis soldiers, or other acts that benefit the enemy will be punished by death."

Flood in Anhwei Province

Domei

CANTON, September 27.—As a result of heavy rains during the summer months in Northern Anhwei Province, which has resulted in the overflowing of the Yellow and the Hwai Rivers, the flood situation is reported serious in the Chungking-controlled areas of the province. Reports from Chungking disclosed that provincial authorities have petitioned the Government for appropriate funds as an immediate relief measure.

'Build New Nation,' Says P.I. Leader

(Continued From Page 1)

Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I know that you will meet the epochal events that are fast approaching and faithfully discharge your duties as members of the National Assembly.

"The opening of this Assembly signifies that the time is almost at hand when the chosen leaders of the Filipino people shall take complete control of the destiny of our country as a free and independent unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Mr. Laurel's election this morning at the inaugural session was preceded by a stirring nomination speech delivered by Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker-Elect, who described the President-Elect as "one who is most qualified and prepared to occupy the elevated post of President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines."

He also said that "Mr. Laurel did a lot of patriotic work since the occupation of the islands by the Japanese Forces sacrificing personal interests and wealth in order to serve the people in rebuilding the country from the ruins of war. In view of his brilliant official record it is a great honor to nominate him to the post of leader of the future Republic of the Philippines."

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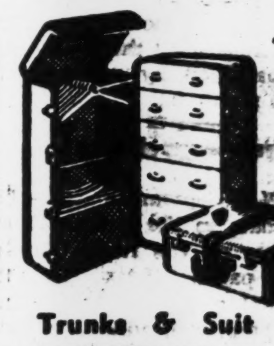

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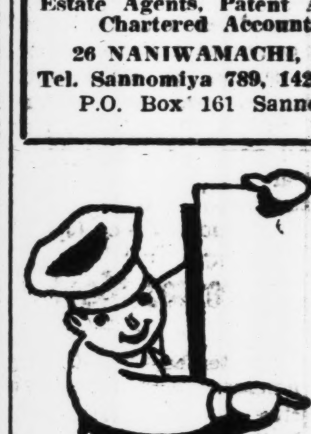

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